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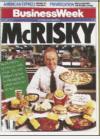






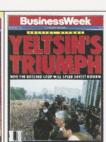


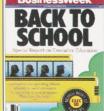








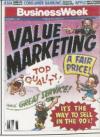




































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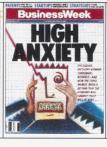






















4. No Longer an Either/Or Decision A New Story Heats Up

- 6. Needed: A Global Marshall Plan
- A Global Partnership
- **Dressed in Green**
- An Atmosphere Full of Carbon
- How Do You Patch a Hole in the Sky Is a New Deluge on the Way?
- 17. A Time Bomb for the World
- An Uncertain Future
- Will Bugs Eat German Cars?
- **Environmental Aftermath** 27.

By George Bush By H. L. Stevenson

- By Senator Al Gore
- - By Paul Raeburn
- - By Don Hinrichsen
 - By Miriam Widman
 - By Mary Hager

- **OPC AWARDS: 1992**
- To Save Tropical Forests
- Kenya: The Dictator Vs. The Environment
- There's a Racial Angle, Too Where People Are Killed for Wood
- More Issues, More Stories Showing Off "Green" Goods
- **New Medicines**
- **Environmental Imperialism**
- Owls Vs. Jobs
- Don't Fall Into the Thames
- **End of the World Frontier** 49
- Niger: Reversing the Toxic Flow 50.
- The Dirty Dozen 51.
- 52. It's Time for Advocacy Journalism
- New Tactics In An Old Struggle
- **Assaults On the Press Increase**
- Saving the Planet Is Not a Spectator Sport By Lester R. Brown
- 64. Signs of Hope

By Maurice F. Strong By Marlise Simons

- By Philip Elmer-DeWitt
- By Alexander M. Counts
 - By Robert L. Schiffer

- By Ivan Ussach By Lucy Komisar
- By Robert D. Bullard
 - By Gregory Katz
 - By Emily Smith
 - By Valerie Lee
 - By Diane Jukofsky
 - By The Economist
 - By John Balzar
 - By Jennifer Fisher
 - - By Chris Wille
 - By Frontlines
- By Steven S. Ross
- By Barbara Y. E. Pyle
- By Whitman Bassow
- By Norman A. Schorr

By Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba

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On the Cover: Rainforest canopy in Costa Rica by Chris Wille, Tropical Conservation Newsbureau. Inset: Aerial view of an eclipse of the sun viewed near the North Pole © by Jerry Cooke.

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Diary Of A "Desert "News Story:

How Hearst Newspapers exclusively uncovered the extent of 'friendly fire' casualties in the Persian Gulf War.

February 3, 1991:

Hearst Newspapers' Stewart M. Powell and Washington Bureau Chief Charles J. Lewis begin an inquiry into friendly fire casualties early in"Desert Storm."

July 21, 1991:

After a four-month investigation, Powell and Lewis reveal the magnitude of friendly fire losses for the first time in a four-part series, "Killing Our Own: Friendly Fire in the Persian Gulf War."

August 14, 1991:

Pentagon breaks its silence and confirms that U.S. Armed Forces suffered friendly fire casualties at an unprecedented rate. Powell files 21 more friendly fire stories for Hearst Newspapers over the next four months.

February 3, 1991

^BC-Friendly Fire< ^Friendly Fire Claims Eight of First Twelve U.S. Dead in J By STEWART M. POWELL=< Hearst News Service=< RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA -- Eight of the first 12 American ca killed in action in the group agaj-nched by all

SUNDAY TIMES UNION

Albany, N.Y., Sunday, July 21, 1991

GIs killed by U.S. fire at high rate in gulf war

☐ High-tech weaponry often led to U.S. fratricide.

By Stewart M. Powell and Charles J. Lewis

on Washington bureau WASHINGTON — American so diers were killed of "friendly fire" fr



Friendly fire incidents spanned the war, from an Air Force A-16
Thunderbolt anti-tank aircraft
vertently straffer

Albany, N.Y., Wednesday, August 14, 1991 A-3

Friendly fire cited in 17% of U.S. gulf war casualties

Past wars' rate estimated at 2%

By Stewart M. Powell Times Union Washington Bures
WASHINGTON



Albany Times Union • Beaumont Enterprise • Edwardsville Intelligencer • Houston Chronicle Huron Daily Tribune • Laredo Morning Times • Midland Daily News • Midland Reporter-Telegram Plainview Daily Herald • San Antonio Light • San Francisco Examiner • Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Economic Growth and Environment Protection:

No Longer an Either/Or Decision

By George Bush

President of the United States of America

WASHINGTON, D.C.— In 1991 the collapse of the Soviet communist empire and the success of Operation Desert Storm demonstrated the power of sustained international cooperation in pursuit of just and moral causes. These watershed events underscored the need for U.S. leadership in a complex, interdependent world.

Historic changes also are occurring in the relationship between humanity and the environment. Increasingly we recognize that environmental improvement can serve the twin interests of peace and prosperity, while ecological degradation can cause long-term economic stagnation. We see that improving the quality of life through prosperity and environmental protection is a just and moral cause, requiring international commitment and strategic American leadership.

As I often have stated, economic growth can promote a cleaner environment. In fact, environmentally conscious

economic growth may often be the way to avoid and to correct the degradation of environmental quality which too often comes from poverty-level subsistence. Our own national experience in recent decades has demonstrated that a healthy economy generates the technology and resources necessary for a cleaner, safer environment. Alternatively, the absence of sound economies has left the nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union unequipped to protect their environment. Leaders in government and the media must realize that the days of "either-or" choices between the environment and economic development are over.

For example, several technologies heralded primarily for their economic benefit, such as high performance computers, electric batteries, advanced materials, and biotechnology, also have valuable environmental applications. A North American Free Trade Agreement would lead to stronger economic growth in the

United States, Canada, and Mexico, expanding financial resources available for environmental protection. And initiatives to promote energy efficiency can cut air pollution, lower energy bills, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and limit the need for new power plant construction.

A key challenge of the coming decade will be working with the global community to protect the environment while providing the economic opportunity necessary to a growing world population. Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (also known as UNCED or the Earth Summit), which convenes this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have provided substantial opportunities for progress in this area.

My top priorities for the UNCED conference are:

• Sign a comprehensive global framework convention on climate change that is based on sound science and realistic goals:

• agree on principles for a global framework convention on the conservation of forests, and agree to begin formal negotiations toward an action-oriented cooperative forests conservation agreement;

• strengthen U.N. environmental and developmental agencies, and provide financial assistance to developing nations seeking to achieve sustainable, environmental economic growth through the World Bank's Global Environment Facility;

• outline a strategy to manage the conser-

As Cold War Ends,

A New Story Heats Up

By H. L. Stevenson

President of the Overseas Press Club of America Former editor in chief of United Press International

NEW YORK— This issue of DATE-LINE is devoted to many of the ecological battlegrounds around the world. They are numerous and growing. Correspondents in dozens of foreign cities, as well as in the United States, have increasingly been reporting these confrontations between man and nature, progress and protectionism.

Reporters who for years chronicled the Cold War and small and large wars must search harder now, and report more consistently on the new threats to our planet's future.

As we move further into what the Worldwatch Institute calls the "decisive decade" for environmental change, newspapers, magazines, radio and television can help shape the agenda, and

help provide the answers that have been too long in coming.

It will have a bearing on millions of lives, including the farmers I once saw tilling a row or two here and there on the "top 40s" along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River in China.

It was more than a dozen years ago in May that my friend, Peter Macdonald, a Kansas newspaper executive, now retired, and I lounged at the rail of a squat steamer named the Tung Fang Hung No. 35 as it slipped through the Yangtze's fabled Three Gorges.

"There are many other points to be heard from . . . ," says OPC President on assignment inTallinn, Estonia, 1992.





President Bush with the press outside his home at Kennebunkport, Maine.

vation of biodiversity that recognizes the role of private citizens and non-governmental and governmental organizations;

• agree on a strategy and expand efforts to improve the condition of oceans and seas; and

• adopt a strategy to help promote environmental technology cooperation in a free market context to accelerate economically and environmentally sound development.

The agreements signed at UNCED should not be detailed and prescriptive, or establish arbitrary targets. Instead, they should recognize that solutions and actions will vary from nation to nation depending upon their particular social, economic, and environmental situation. More appropriately, they should establish a framework for comprehensive action and improvement in the above six interlocking priorities, as well as in other areas.

Actions taken by my Administration in the last three years provide a model for what can be done: assuring cleaner air, investing in national parks and public lands, cleaning up federal facilities, developing a National Energy Strategy, protecting coastlines, expanding farm conservation, reducing harmful subsidies, addressing environmental considerations in trade negotiations, and pressing for international accords to protect the ozone layer. Wherever possible, we have used market-based incentives to achieve these environmental goals more effectively and at lower cost

We will continue to take actions that serve both our economic and environmental goals, and have proposed further action in legislation now pending before the Congress. Among these are measures to help implement my National Energy Strategy, to increase funding for a number of key environmental and natural resource programs as requested in my budget, and to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet status.

A vital element of my environmental strategy is to encourage private companies and organizations to work with each other and with the government to create conservation benefits far beyond what government acting alone could provide. Last year, I was pleased to establish Presidential medals for individuals and organizations that exemplify this spirit. The Los Angeles Times, which uses more recycled newsprint than any other newspaper in the country, was among the first recipients of this medal. My Commission on Environmental Quality, which harnesses private-sector creativity in the service of environmental objectives, is another new mechanism that is producing concrete

The year ahead will test the international community's ability to redefine the relationship between economic growth and the environment. In the past these two forces have too often been at odds; we must now recognize that their fates are bound inextricably. Our challenge for the coming year is to lead the world in the pursuit of economic environmentalism.

During the two-day trip, with sheer embankments soaring several hundred yards from either side of the river, we had seen signs of life through the patches of mist.

Neatly terraced plots, just turning green. Small houses built into the crevices. Narrow trails. No roads. And people waving from caves where they had set up housekeeping. Goats leaped nimbly from rock to rock.

At one point, well above other houses and other plots, we spied a few rows under cultivation, with a small hut nearby.

"In Kansas, we talk about farming the back 40," my friend said after a moment. "Here, they're right at home on the top 40."

Indeed, for several thousand years, on dizzying cliffs lining the Three Gorges, the foothills downstream, and in the broad plains stretching all the way to Shanghai, Chinese farmers, millions of them, have lived, toiled and died with the Yangtze at their doorstep.

Floods have claimed tens of thousands of lives in the Yangtze's central and lower reaches. More than 3,000 people died in 1991. Another 3 million peo-

ple were driven from their homes.

More than 380 million Chinese live in the basin drained by this mighty river. Ever since the end of World War II, there have been talk and surveys and blueprints to build a massive dam near the town of Yichang, at the mouth of the final of the Three Gorges, before the land flattens. Levees line the river for hundreds of miles as it sweeps toward Shanghai.

The dam would rise nearly 600 feet, and create a reservoir nearly 400 miles long, pushing water hundreds of feet up the steep canyons of the Three Gorges.

One estimate is that 1.1 million people would have to be relocated. Other sources, including engineers at Yichang, privately say it could be three times as many.

For China, the dam will provide badly needed hydroelectric power, as well as ease the flooding that has taken place for centuries.

But there's another side to this ambitious plan. Environmentalists warn of potential earthquakes and landslides, and the elimination of rare wildlife, including the Yangtze white dolphin.

Then there is the human cost of uprooting one to three million people.

Yichang is destined to become one of those datelines associated with the environment. They spring onto the front pages occasionally; more often they are buried inside. Snail darters in Tennessee, rainforests in Latin America and Southeast Asia; rare tropical birds in Florida; polluted cities such as Mexico City; foul streams and toxic waste dumps and even Kennebunkport, Maine, where the ozone is said to be thinning over President Bush's retreat.

Earlier this year, *The New York Times*' Nathaniel C. Nash reported from Quepuca-Ralco, Chile, that the Chilean government plans to build several dams on the Bio-Bio River. Like the Yangtze River project, it would provide sorely needed electricity. It also would relocate an isolated Indian tribe, the Pehuenches, and flood vast areas of virgin forests.

There are many other points to be heard from in the ecological rollcall as this story grows in significance around the world.

Needed: A Global Marshall Plan

By Senator Al Gore

D-Tennessee, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space

In the past, it was safe to assume that nothing we could do would have any lasting effect on the global environment. Today, we know that such an assumption threatens catastrophe. Recent scientific findings about an ozone "hole" opening over our heads in North America—bringing higher cancer rates from

increased exposure to dangerous ultra violet radiation—is but one signal where many exist.

The earth's temperature is rising—1991 was the second hottest year on record, 1990 was the hottest and the last 50 years were the warmest in the last millennium. Forests are being destroyed at one and a half acres per second and, with them, thousands of species that

can never be replaced.

Each day, almost 40,000 children under the age of five die of hunger and malnutrition caused in significant part by ecological devastation.

Dead dolphins wash up along the Mediterranean Coast, their immune systems weakened by too much pollution; within the last few years, several million starfish washed up over miles of the White Sea; thousands of seals washed up on the shores of the North Sea; our own children dodged hypodermic needles washing in with the waves.

It's beginning to resemble what the comedian A. Whitney Brown called, "A nature hike through the Book of Revelations."

We must do no less than make the rescue of the global environment the central organizing principle for our post-Cold War civilization. Adopting a central organizing principle—one agreed to voluntarily by nations round the world—means embarking on an all-out effort to use every policy and program, every law and institution, every treaty and alliance, every tactic and strategy.

What is needed is a plan—call it a Global Marshall Plan for the environment—that combines large-scale, long-term, carefully targeted financial aid to developing nations; mas-



Senator Gore

sive efforts to design and then transfer to poor nations the new technologies needed for sustained economic progress; a worldwide program to stabilize world population; and binding commitments by the industrial nations to accelerate their transition to an environmentally responsible pattern of life.

To work, however, any such effort will also require wealthy nations to make a transition that in some ways will be more wrenching than that of the Third World, simply because powerful established patterns will be disrupted. It must emphasize cooperation—in the different regions of the world and glob-

ally—while carefully respecting the integrity of individual nation states.

The world's most important supranational organization—the United Nations—has a role to play, though I am skeptical about its ability to do very much. The U.N. might, though, consider establishing a Stewardship Council to deal with matters relating to the global environment—just as the Security Council now deals with war and peace. Such a forum could be increasingly useful as the full extent of the environmental crisis unfolds.

Furthermore, it would be wise to establish environmental summit meetings, similar to the annual eco-

nomic summits of today, which only rarely find time to consider the environment. The preliminary discussions of a Global Marshall Plan would, in any event, have to take place at the highest level. And, unlike economic summits, these discussions must involve heads of state from both the developed and devel-

oping world. Some goals are obvious. For example, world population should be stabilized, with policies designed to create the conditions necessary for the so-called demographic transition—the historical and well-documented change from a dynamic equilibrium of high birth rates and death rates to a stable equilibrium of low birth rates and death rates. This change has taken place in most of the industrialized nations and in virtually none of the developing nations. It is no secret that President Bush has opposed an active U.S. role

But we also need to rapidly create and develop environmentally

in population stabilization.

appropriate technologies—especially in energy, transportation, agriculture, building construction and manufacturing. In this regard, I have proposed a Strategic Environment Înitiative, a worldwide program that would discourage and phase out older, inappropriate technologies and develop and disseminate a new generation of sophisticated and environmentally benign substitutes. As soon as possible, the Initiative should be the subject of intensive international discussions, first among the industrial nations and then between them and the developing world.

And, we need to re-think the economic "rules of the road" by which we measure the impact of our decisions on the environment. We must establish—by global agreement—a system of economic accounting that assigns appropriate values to the ecological consequences of both routine choices in the marketplace by individuals and companies and larger, macroeconomic choices by nations.

will embody the regulatory frameworks, specific prohibitions, enforcement mechanisms, cooperative planning, sharing arrangements, incentives, penalties, and mutual obligations necessary to make the overall plan a success. These agreements must be especially sensitive to the vast differences of capability and need between developed and developing nations. The process will begin at the Earth Summit in Brazil this June.

What is needed finally, is this: An ecological perspective that does not treat the earth as something separate from human civilization. We, too, are part of the whole, and looking at the whole ultimately means looking at ourselves. If we do not see that we are a powerful natural force like the winds and the tides, we cannot see how we threaten to push the earth out of balance. <

(The Senator's new book, In the Balance, is published by Houghton Mifflin.)



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Can the Rio Parley Make Something Happen?

A Global Partnership

By Maurice F. Strong

Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

GENEVA— In December 1989, the United Nations General Assembly, responding to the report of the Brundtland Commission, decided to hold a Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, June 3-14, 1992. The main task of the conference will be to move the environment issue into the center of economic policy and decision-making. Nations will be represented at the conference by their heads of state or government. This will make it the first ever "Earth Summit."

Success at Rio will require substantial agreement on the principal measures that will be put before world leaders at the conference:

• An "Earth Charter" or Declaration of basic principles for the conduct of nations and peoples to ensure the future viability and integrity of the earth as a hospitable home for human and other forms of life.

• An agenda for action, "Agenda 21," establishing the agreed work program of the international community for the period beyond 1992 and into the 21st century in respect of the issues to be addressed by the conference.

• The means to implement this agenda by ensuring that developing countries have access to the finances and technologies they require to revitalize their economies on an environmentally sound and sustainable basis. This will be accompanied by measures for the strengthening of institutional capacity, both nationally and internationally.

• Agreements on specific legal measures such as conventions for the protection of the atmosphere and biological diversity are being negotiated prior to the Conference and are to be signed or agreed to at Rio.

The transition to sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 will require a quantum increase in support for the development of human resources and related institutional capacities,

particularly in the fields of science, technology, management and professional skills.

Developing countries have become the victims, rather than the beneficiaries, of the recent globalization of the world economy and are compelled to compete in an international marketplace in which the principal sources of added value and comparative advantage are technology, capital, management and marketing skills and scientific knowledge. They will need substantially increased financial assistance, and much better access to markets, private investment and technology to enable them to build stronger and more diversified economies, to effect the transition to sustainable development and to reduce their vulnerability to changes in the international economy.

This calls for a wholly new global partnership based on mutual interests and mutual needs, one in which developing countries will have the incentive and the means to cooperate fully in protecting the global environment while meeting their needs and aspirations for economic growth. I envisage it taking the form of a compact, or "global partnership," in which new commitments by donor countries are responsive to commitments by developing countries to undertake the changes in management, policies and deployment of resources in their own economies necessary to move them towards sustainable development and cooperate in meeting global risks.

The Earth Summit does not take place in a vacuum. The decisions taken by world leaders at Rio will reflect the current state of political will to initiate the processes of fundamental changes that are essential to secure our common future. They will inevitably be influenced by current political and economic pressures and priorities.



Maurice Strong at the U.N.

In the final analysis, the greatest political pressure is exerted by the expression of concern of ordinary people, which in turn rests on their levels of awareness and understanding of environment and development issues.

Journalists bear a heavy responsibility in this regard. You are in a unique position to report on experts' opinions and international negotiations alike in an accessible and balanced manner that conveys the urgency of the situation, the relevance to ordinary people and the impact the issues are likely to have on their daily lives.

The evidence that the world leaders will have before them at Rio as to the need for change is so compelling and so persuasive that I believe they will rise to their historic responsibilities to set the world community on a new, more hopeful and sustainable pathway to the future. If they fail to do this, the prospects of having another chance to do so in our generation, if ever, will be very slim indeed. It is an opportunity we simply cannot afford to miss.

North South Clashes,

Dressed In Green

By Marlise Simons

New York Times correspondent based in Paris

GENEVA— As countries prepare a plan of action to preserve the global environment, the old battles between North and South have come alive with new vigor, this time dressed in fashionable green clothes.

Their differences appear in the engine room for the Earth Summit. In a faded villa on the outskirts of Geneva governments have sent their lists of environmental worries—altogether 20,000 pages long. United Nations officials ploughing through the stacks say they make for frightening and depressing reading. The basic message is that the world is on the wrong track. In most reports, the poor blame the rich.

There have been some surprises. The King of Bhutan submitted that "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product."

For all their concern about the environment, only six governments wrote their reports on recycled paper.

Since the era of the environment was officially launched at the 1972 environmental conference in Stockholm, spawning environment ministries and agencies around the world, governments have clearly come a long way in their diagnosis that the planet cannot cope with indefinite abuse.

But confrontation has been built into the summit ever since the 1989 United Nations resolution calling for it said the planet's environmental problems were due to "unsustainable production patterns" of the industrial countries. Planners wanted to hold the summit in Stockholm, the site of the first environmental conference in 1972. But Brazil, stung by intense international criticism over the enormous destruction of its Amazon rainforest, lobbied to host the meeting and won. Brazil wanted to improve its image. Its officials also argued that holding the Summit in the Third World was symbolically important and would help put the blame for most environmental destruction where it belongs - in the industrial world. The strategy has put rich countries on the defensive on a host of issues.

For months the preparatory meetings for the Summit have been bogged down in the old and angry clashes between North and South.

'There's a lot of the same bla bla bla of the sixties, give us money, you are rich, we are poor, you are imperialists, we are victims," said a frustrated French specialist who has attended most planning sessions. "We hear little new thinking from the Third World, no debate about what developing countries should do at home."

Third World delegates say their confrontational postures are temporary negotiating tactics to get much needed funds.

"For the first time in more than a decade, the developing countries have an issue where they have some real leverage," said a Caribbean official. "They had none during the debt negotiations. They have leverage now. And they're using it." The rich, the main polluters, want the poor to stop polluting, deforesting and make other changes, so the argument goes, so the rich must provide the money and the technology.

A planned treaty to protect and manage the world's tropical forests-which are vital regulators--has already been shelved. Brazil and other countries demanded that such a treaty be extended to all forests and had the word "tropical" removed.

"By extending the debate to all forests, there was not enough time for a binding treaty," a United Nations official said. The best we can hope for is a declaration to save the rainforests."

Another treaty now being negotiated to protect the world's animal and plant species, is undergoing fundamental changes. Developing nations want the treaty to say that biological resources "are under a country's sovereignty" and are no longer "to be considered as a common heritage of humankind." They say this is part of their quest for equity because their contributions, such as natural genes or strains bred by farmers in the fields, have long been reaped by foreign researchers or pharmaceutical companies for free, while poor nations have to pay for seeds or other organisms protected by patents and licenses elsewhere.

Information Sources for Journalists

PRESS CENTERS AT THE RIO SUMMIT

Media accreditation to the official conference will be at Rio Centro, Centro Hall. There will be a bullpen area on the main floor and UNTV will pool all major events and plenary sessions. UN photographers will provide photo coverage and supply photos. For more details, contact Pragati Pascale, 212-963-6870.

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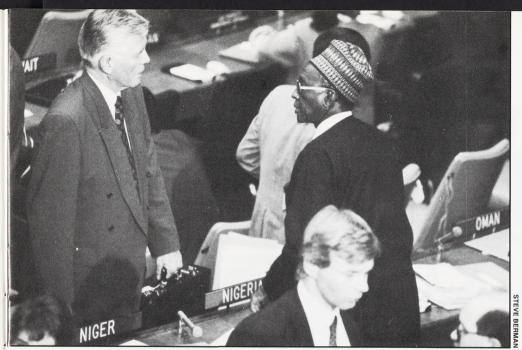
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The International Hot Line provides referrals to over 400 environmental experts from 45 countries in its database. Primarily focused on Central and Latin America, and Brazil in particular, with



Delegates to the fourth Earth Summit planning session at the U.N.

Europeans and Americans have been irritated that every time they inserted into a document the need to give "special attention" to Eastern Europe, developing nations wanted it crossed out. "The South sees Eastern Europe as a drain on Western resources and competitors for Western funds," said an American official.

Many people have been disappointed with the low profile of oilrich Arab states. By March, almost half had not yet sent in the country reports, due last November. Several states made it clear that despite their oil wealth, they do not want to be asked for money and do not consider spending much on their own vast environmental problems at home.

The North feels that population control deserves a more prominent place and more commitment. But many poor countries see demands to curb population growth as an infringement on their sovereignty

and at first tried to keep it off the agenda. Now included, "the population issue finally came in through the back door, but it's still very sensitive," noted a French delegate.

As the Summit nears, delegates say the spirit of cooperation is improving somewhat in small negotiating groups which, at the last planning session produced agreement on a draft declaration of principles and some chapters of Agenda 21. But "in every plenary session, the North-South smokescreen is still up," said Marjan van Giezen, a Dutch delegate.

The big question remains, what to do about an ambitious agenda of some 800 pages, ranging from slum settlements to the chemistry of the upper atmosphere. Because it closely links poverty and environmental degradation, virtually every development issue comes into play. Maurice Strong has said that although

unwieldy, the agenda serves to project the magnitude of the problems.

With most of the blame and the demands for money and know-how, now firmly placed on the rich, the industrial countries hold differing views on what they are willing to do. The 12-nation European Community is debating levying even heavier taxes on oil, coal and gas home to raise environment funds and to force consumers to use energy more sparingly and efficiently. The EC has also committed itself to strict targets for cutting carbon dioxide — the greenhouse gas — by the year 2000. Japan has set softer targets but by not fighting the principle, as Washington has done, has escaped criticism.

The industrial nations broadly agree that there is a need for large funding and assistance, although most have not been specific. But they also want their poorer partners to commit themselves to a number of steps, such as less wasteful use of resources, cutbacks in military spending and slowing down population growth. Mr. Strong has put the environment-related aid bill at \$125 billion per year—about \$70 billion more than the \$55 billion in aid now

received.

Cautious United Nations officials say that even if the Summit falls far short of its concrete targets, it must be judged as an effort to launch broad, global initiatives. Hedging their efforts further, some say that whatever happens, the get-together will be worthwhile as a catalyst that has already spawned many new proposals and will push environmental questions to the forefront among the public, into the press and into every government ministry.

increasing participation in Eastern Europe.

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THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL FIRE

An Atmosphere Full of Carbon

By **Paul Raeburn**AP Science Editor

UNITED NATIONS— Jeremy Leggett, a geologist with Greenpeace, likes to describe the global warming problem with a little simple arithmetic: Before the industrial era, the atmosphere contained 575 billion metric tons of carbon, in the form of carbon dioxide.

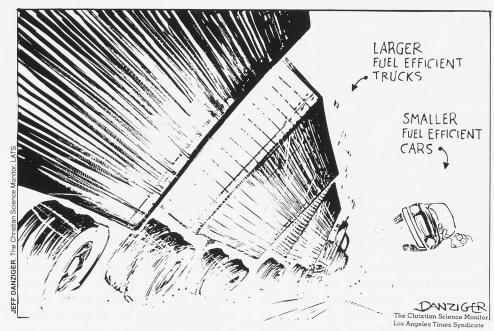
Now it contains 750 billion metric tons of carbon. That 30 percent increase is what has so inflamed public concern about global warming.

Yet the coal and oil already discovered below ground contains a staggering 4,000 billion metric tons of carbon. "And governments are looking for more," says Leggett. If business continues as usual, much of that underground carbon will eventually wind up in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, produced by burning the coal and oil. "We simply cannot afford to burn it," says Leggett.

Atmospheric scientists have known for a long time that a build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can trap increasing amounts of the sun's heat, threatening to raise global temperatures and alter climate in all sorts of unpredictable ways. Yet uncertainty remains about how this so-called greenhouse effect will affect weather or sea level in particular regions around the world.

Despite the magnitude of the potential threat, government negotiators announced at the end of February that they had been unable to reach agreement on an international accord to limit carbon dioxide emissions. From April 30 to May 8, negotiators will hold their final session before the Earth Summit, when they hope to be able to sign an agreement.

The negotiations have suffered from the unwillingness of the United States to commit to a European proposal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The United States has argued that reducing carbon dioxide emissions



HOW WE ARE SAVING ENERGY on AMERICA'S HIGHWAYS

would be costly and could adversely affect the country's competitive position in international trade and instead has proposed that each country set its own reduction targets.

Environmentalists disagree, arguing that increasing the country's energy efficiency would cut carbon dioxide emissions, create jobs and make the United States more competitive, not less. And the disagreements are heightened because researchers have still not answered the questions that policy-makers are asking. Namely, in the business-asusual scenario, how fast will temperatures rise? And by how much? What will that do to the weather in the U.S. grain belt? In Bangladesh? And in other countries?

During the U.N. negotiations, James Hansen, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, provided an overview of the scientific questions underlying the global warming negotiations.

The main unknown in global warming, Hansen said, is the effect of "feedback mechanisms" that might counteract, delay or even accelerate global warming. For example, as the

atmosphere begins to warm, cloud cover might increase, blocking some of the sun's radiation and preventing any significant global warming, Hansen explained. "All of the uncertainty is due to the uncertainty on these feedbacks," Hansen said.

Another example of the uncertainty came in a recent exchange in the British scientific journal *Nature*. Most researchers believe global warming will melt ice at the poles and raise sea level. But a study in *Nature* suggested that warming could increase snowfall at the poles, building up the ice pack and lowering sea level.

In a rejoinder, Stephen H. Schneider of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, said that such a conclusion, although plausible, "is by no means assured; in fact, the opposite conclusion may be just as difficult to dismiss lightly."

While sea level rise cannot be answered with certainty, it's a question of particular interest to the 37 members of the Alliance of Small Island States. For these countries the issue is a matter of survival. While a slight rise in sea level could disrupt the islands' ecosystems, a rise of sev-

eral feet could cause some nations to

disappear altogether.

Several research models, which Hansen believes are generally accurate, predict that a doubling of carbon dioxide levels—which could occur in the next century—would lead to global temperature rises of 1.9 to 5.2 degrees Celsius (3.4 to 9.4 degrees Fahrenheit). Those increases would lead to a climate warmer than any in human history.

Some recent indications have suggested, however, that there may be surprises in store. It turns out that the depletion of the ozone layer is allowing heat to escape, possibly moderating global temperature rise. Researchers have also discovered that sulfur dioxide, released by burning coal and oil, produces droplets that may slow heating.

Neither discovery suggests ways to mitigate greenhouse warming. As Hansen said, "It's dangerous to use one pollutant to try to control another."

Asked whether researchers would discover more such surprises, Hansen paused, smiled and said, "It's hard to predict surprises.

Ridding the World of Ozone-destroying Chemicals:

How Do You Patch a Hole in the Sky

By Philip Elmer-DeWitt,

Reported by Mecnakski Ganguly/New Delhi, Clive Mutiso/Nairobi and Dick Thompson/Washington, D.C. —Time Magazine

Think for a moment about the world's 1 billion refrigerators and its hundreds of millions of air conditioners. Picture mountains of foam insulation, seat cushions, furniture stuffing and carpet padding. Imagine streams of cleaning fluids, rivers of industrial solvents, wafting

clouds of aerosol spray.

Ridding the planet of the millions of tons of ozone-depleting chemicals contained in that vision is not just a big job; it may be the biggest job the nations of the world have ever taken on. In the 60 years since Du Pont began marketing the miracle refrigerant it called Freon, chlorofluorocarbons have worked their way deep into the machinery of what much of the world thinks of as modern life—air conditioned homes and offices, climate-controlled shop-

ping malls, refrigerated grocery stores, squeaky-clean computer chips. Extricating the planet from the chemical burden of that high-tech lifestyle—for both those who enjoy it and those who aspire to it—will require not just technical ingenuity but extraordinary diplomatic skill.

The technical challenge is relatively straightforward. The goal is to find substances and processes that can replace CFC-based systems without doing further harm to the stratosphere—an endeavor that is well under way. In fact, it may turn out to be easier than anyone expected. Except for medical aerosols, some fire-fighting equipment and certain metal-cleaning applications, there are now effective substitutes for virtually every ozone-depleting chemical. Some cost quite a bit more, and others pose different, if less severe, environmental problems. But in a surprising number of cases, the new processes are actually cheaper and better than the old.

Replacing CFCs in newly built equipment, however, is only half the job. Virtually every existing refrigerator and air conditioner is a CFC reservoir. The chemicals are not a problem as long as they continue to circulate within an appliance. But if the machine is carelessly drained, junked or damaged, the CFCs can escape to attack the ozone. The real task for those countries that invested heavily in CFCs in the past is to develop systems for recovering and recycling the chemicals they have already used.

The diplomatic challenge is trickier. For the U.S., Europe and other industrialized regions to do right by the stratosphere is one thing. They bear direct responsibility for most of the damage that has been done, and they can best afford the costs attached to switching technologies. But what about the countries of the Second and Third Worlds? Many

Environmental Refugees Increasing Worldwide

Is a New Deluge on the Way?

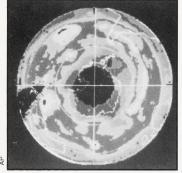
By Alexander M. Counts

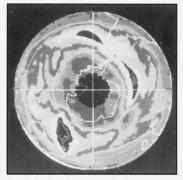
A program officer at Results, an anti-hunger organization based in Washington, D.C.

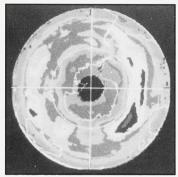
The threat of global warming has added meaning to me after spending a year in Bangladesh. By the middle of the next century, if the sea level rises as predicted, thousands of my friends in that country will become environmental refugees, with their homes and places of work overrun by the Bay of Bengal. Rising sea levels will displace 16 percent of Egypt's population-more than 8 million people-and wipe the nation of the Maldives, home to over 200,000, off the face of the earth. Tropical storms, like the one that killed 8,000 people in the Philippines last year, will increase in frequency and severity as the climate grows warmer, causing massive disruption of populations.

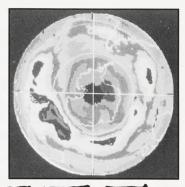
What will my children and grand-children think of my generation when I try to explain why the families of our Bengali friends are drowning or fleeing their homes when the adoption of new technologies and changes in energy use in the 1990s could have saved them and avoided mass migrations from so many regions? By then the interdependence among peoples of the world and between humankind and the biosphere will be better understood.

It may be difficult to make them understand that in the 1990s that consciousness had yet to gain wide acceptance, even among people who should have known better. ✓

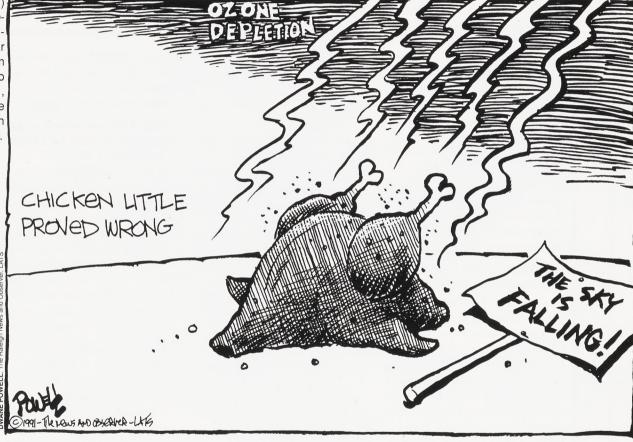








These (above) Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) polar plots taken from August 17 to September 8, 1987 show the ozone distribution over the Antarctic.



of them are just beginning to enjoy the comforts of CFC technology, and they cannot easily pay for a changeover.

The progress made so far is encouraging. According to the U.N. Environment Program, which oversees the Montreal Protocol, there has been a 40 percent drop in CFC consumption since 1986, largely because of accelerated phaseouts in industrialized countries. There has been a similar reduction in the halons—the ozone-hostile chemicals used in fire fighting. In 1990 the Montreal Protocol was broadened to include two potent industrial solvents not covered in the original agreement: methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. U.N. officials are now convinced that the developed world

will have stopped making the most prevalent kinds of ozone depleters by 1995 or 1997, depending on the particular substance, and that developing countries may be able to catch up in five to eight more years--not the ten extra years once anticipated.

Some of the countries that resisted CFC controls at first are taking the lead today—sometimes to their own surprise. Germany, which was dragged by its heels to the initial Montreal meeting, became the first country to establish a system for recycling CFCs from discarded refrigerators. Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands are among other countries working on their own refrigerant-recycling programs. Japan, a major consumer of CFC solvents for electronics manufacturing,

was leery of changes that might raise the cost of doing business. Now Matsushita, NEC and Sony all have programs to eliminate the use of CFCs by 1995, five years in advance of the protocol deadline.

While there has been some backpedaling at the highest levels of the Bush Administration, U.S. corporations are taking the initiative in getting rid of their ozone-reducing chemicals.

"Business is moving faster than the laws require," says Stephen Andersen, an EPA official who co-chairs a Montreal Protocol assessment panel. "They're finding they can save money

and improve performance." ✓

Excerpt reprinted by permission from TiME Magazine.

"Sound environmental policy is a top priority at the Chicago Tribune. We will continue to aggressively investigate and implement new programs designed to help improve our environment."

John W. Madigan, President and Publisher, Chicago Tribune

RECYCLING IS A LEAD STORY EVERY DAY AT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Chicago Tribune, already one of the nation's largest users of recycled paper, is now using even more. The Tribune's largest newsprint supplier uses paper with a recycled fiber content of over 60%, and further increases are scheduled for next year.

In another new important move for 1991, the Tribune began printing its TV Week section on 100% recycled paper.

RECYCLING PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN TRIBUNE OPERATIONS

In every step of the newspaper production process at the Chicago Tribune's Freedom Center facility and Tribune Tower, paper is recovered and recycled. From damaged newspaper copies coming off the press to waste paper from our office recycling program, action is being taken to assure proper recycling. Wrapper and header waste from the newsprint rolls, in addition to the roll cores, are all recycled, saving over 1500 pounds of waste

per year from going into a landfill. And the Tribune works with a local recycler in its ongoing program of recycling unsold newpapers.

EVEN PLASTIC DELIVERY BAG RECYCLING IS EASY

The Chicago Tribune and major grocery store and drugstore chains have established a plastic bag recycling program. Now, readers can save their plastic Chicago Tribune newspaper delivery bags and deposit them in the recycling barrels at Butera, Cub, Dominick's, Jewel, Omni or Osco stores.

SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MAKES SENSE

High efficiency and low waste benefit the environment as well as operations at the Chicago Tribune. In fact, the American Newspaper Publisher's Association has cited the Chicago Tribune as having the lowest percentage of manufacturing waste for any newspaper of its size. From paper to aluminum to silver, it makes sound business sense to reclaim and recycle all elements used in newspaper production.

THE TRIBUNE HELPS MAKE RECYCLING PART OF EVERY-ONE'S DAILY ROUTINE

The Chicago Tribune encourages its readers to participate in recycling through local curbside pick-up programs or neighborhood recycling drop-off centers. To bind newspapers for recycling, the Chicago Tribune Gift Stores offer a convenient, low-cost bundler made of recycled plastic. It comes with a list of Chicagoland's recycling centers.

FOR RECYCLING, THE FUTURE IS NOW

Readers can count on the Chicago Tribune for more environmental coverage and indepth reporting on ecological issues in the near future. After all, while recycling makes good environmental and business sense for the Chicago Tribune, for our future it means much more.



The Urban Explosion A Time Bomb for the World

By **Robert L. Schiffer**Photographs by **Jerry Cooke**from their book, The Exploding City,
published by St. Martin's Press.

Atop Mt. Garbage, Mexico City



Disposing of one of New York's major problems: garbage

NEW YORK— Our cities are exploding—on a scale and with a speed never dreamed possible. In just a few years, not long after the new century dawns, more than half the people on earth will be packed into urban centers of all sizes that literally are changing the face of the planet. The new urban world—it is already being called a "planetopolis" — will then be born and, for the first time since the city evolved more than 6000 years ago, it will replace the rural countryside as the home for most of humanity.

The great danger is that we are far from ready to deal with the explosion's fallout— not in the Third World, where the epicenter is situated, nor in the rest of the world, where cities are in trouble too. Toxic industrial emissions, smog, congestion, decaying infrastructures, slums, traffic jams, homelessness, shanty-

towns—the environmental problems are sure to spill over from this fading century to the next.

The symptoms are global. In the developing countries, however, their potential for misery and disaster is unmatched. Nothing like it has ever been seen — not the sheer human numbers, not the massive urban numbers, not the awesome sizes to which cities are exploding.

Mexico City, with 20 million people, is now the world's largest city, but only because its slums and shantytowns are bigger than the city that spawned them. At the end of the century, when it will have at least 26 million (it started the century with a population of 400,000), the slums and shantytowns will be bigger still. Stories already written about the choking smog and other danger signs of the explosion now common there, should be read as a

case study of the immense new urban agglomerations that have come to scar the Third World's landscape: hypercities, for lack of a better name.

Statistics vary, but the same story is true for São Paulo, Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Djakarta, Kinshasa, Lagos and a dozen or two more exploding cities whose slums and shantytowns, with their breeding grounds for disease and disaster, are leading the way into the new urban world.

By 2025, the number of these urban giants will jump to 90, some 80 of them in the poorer countries, an estimate that does not take into account nearly 600 smaller cities of at least a million each. There were only 11 in 1950. In fact, in 1950, only 18 percent of the world's population was urbanized, and most of that was in the industrialized countries.



Gridlock and construction: two familiar sights in Cairo

Since then, the earth's population has more than doubled—standing now at a record 5.2 billion—and most of the increase is in the Third World. With no slowdown, a billion more will be added before the end of the century, two billion in the 25 years after that. The 22nd century will find a world of more than 11 billion, the bulk in developing-country cities still as poor, if not poorer, than now, cities overloaded with more people than are alive on the entire planet today.

It was the violent mix of poverty and population that first touched off the explosion. A human tide — the numbers have been called "traumatic"—has poured out of an economically stagnant and barren countryside and into cities unprepared for the deluge. The lure was, and is, jobs; and even though creating the millions of new ones needed is sim-

ply beyond the capability of developing country economies, the rush to the city goes on, fueled by a birthrate that sees Third World women bearing nine out of every ten babies born today.

For things to change, according to Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, there has to be some incentive to keep people where they are, or at least encourage them to go to smaller cities, and no less there has to be "a direct attack" on the population growth rate.

No one disputes her. Ironically, though, the attack has become entangled with domestic abortion politics in the United States, which, to compound the irony, had been a pioneer in supporting Third World population programs. The Reagan Administration, however, cut off aid to the Fund, and President Bush has

vetoed attempts to restore it.

Meanwhile, the hypercities, not to mention all the other exploding cities, badly need some form of planning and help in the use of "clean technologies" if they are to sustain the population numbers being projected, and do so in safety for themselves and everyone else. The alternative, to allow continued urban growth and industrialization just to happen—as it has up to now —may well be, as Dr. Sadik warns, "suicidal" for the entire world.

Her warning is widely echoed. For now, however, the explosion goes on, still largely lumped together with urban affairs on the back burner of global issues. Which of the candidates for President in the United States, or in any other country, has mentioned it as a foreign policy or global environmental priority? It's time to ask them.

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The Environment in Eastern Europe —

By Don Hinrichsen Consulting Editor to the World Bank Contributing Editor to Amicus Journal

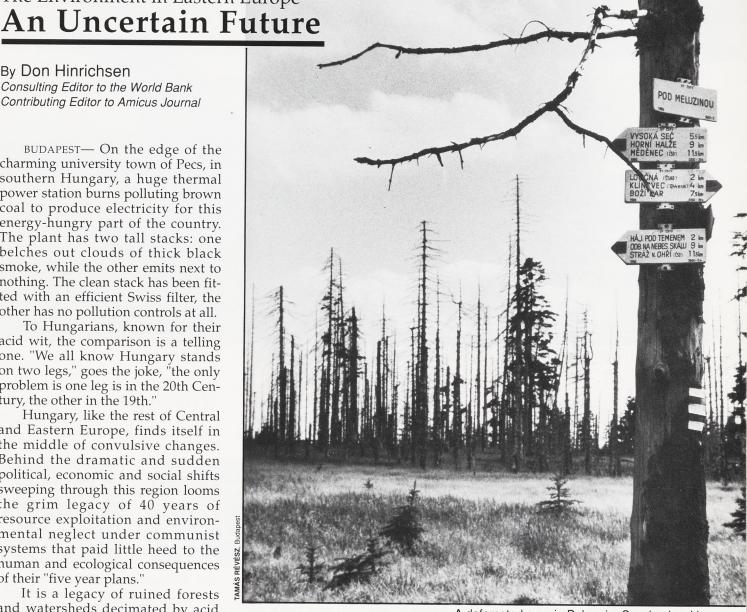
BUDAPEST— On the edge of the charming university town of Pecs, in southern Hungary, a huge thermal power station burns polluting brown coal to produce electricity for this energy-hungry part of the country. The plant has two tall stacks: one belches out clouds of thick black smoke, while the other emits next to nothing. The clean stack has been fitted with an efficient Swiss filter, the other has no pollution controls at all.

To Hungarians, known for their acid wit, the comparison is a telling one. "We all know Hungary stands on two legs," goes the joke, "the only problem is one leg is in the 20th Century, the other in the 19th."

Hungary, like the rest of Central and Eastern Europe, finds itself in the middle of convulsive changes. Behind the dramatic and sudden political, economic and social shifts sweeping through this region looms the grim legacy of 40 years of resource exploitation and environmental neglect under communist systems that paid little heed to the human and ecological consequences of their "five year plans."

It is a legacy of ruined forests and watersheds decimated by acid rain and other pollutants; of rivers and lakes fouled almost beyond recovery by untreated municipal and industrial wastes; of croplands contaminated with agricultural poisons and overdoses of fertilizers; or groundwater filled with nitrates and trace metals; and of crumbling cities besieged by a virulent assortment of airborne chemicals generated by outdated smokestack industries and vehicles.

Worse still, the health of millions of East European and Soviet citizens has been imperiled by the crass neglect of basic environmental safeguards. In their pell-mell rush to turn agricultural societies into industrial powerhouses, environmental quality was not in the lexicon of 'socialist reconstruction."



A deforested area in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.

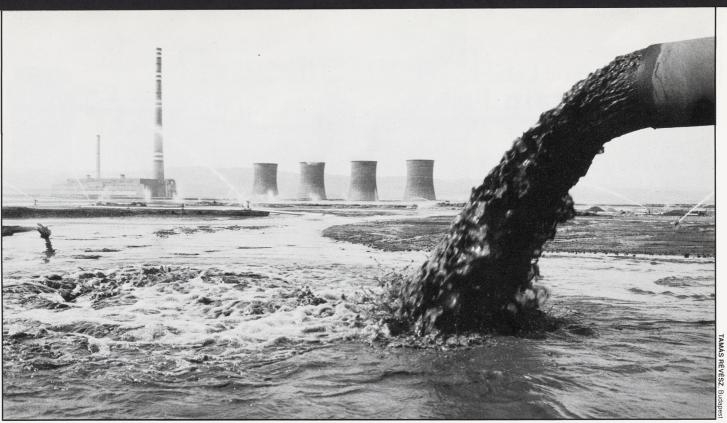
Behind this litany of environmental destruction stands an outdated, inefficient industrial system, patterned after the Soviet models of the 1950s.

Many heavy industries in the region burn highly polluting brown coal (lignite), which not only has less energy value per kilogram than better quality fossil fuels, but produces much higher emissions of polluting gases and particulates. And they burn these polluting fuels in very inefficient ways. Moreover most industries and power plants in Eastern Europe are not fitted with air pollution control equipment to reduce emissions.

Because of this the region has

some of the highest levels of sulfur dioxide in the world. Figures from the mid-1980s confirm that, collectively, Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and the Soviet Union were emitting around 35.6 million tons of sulfur dioxide a year. One coal-burning power plant in what used to be East Germany reportedly spews out more sulfur dioxide in a year than Norway and Denmark put together.

The transport sector is equally bad. None of the vehicles manufactured in Eastern Europe are fitted with catalytic converters or other pollution control devices. And trucks and buses have highly polluting



Strip mine and neighboring power plant in Czechoslovakia.

diesel engines. Hungary's State Statistical Office estimates that 35-40 percent of the country's 2.3 million trucks, buses and cars, should be banned from the roads for health and safety reasons.

There may be fewer cars per capita in Eastern Europe than in the West, but emissions of hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and lead from vehicles remain high. Cities like Budapest, Prague, Leipzig, Bucharest and Warsaw are often covered in a pall of photochemical smog, generated mostly by vehicles and home heating appliances. Two of the cheapest cars available in Eastern Europe were made by East Germany—the Trabant and the Wartburg. Both contain highly polluting two-stroke engines which emit great quantities of hydrocarbons, particulates, organic chemicals and carbon monoxide. These two vehicles comprise a significant portion of Eastern Europe's car fleet; more than 40 percent of Hungary's private cars. Getting rid of these cars—Hungarians call them "gas chambers"—is now a priority for the region.

Land and water degradation are perhaps the most serious environmental problems. Millions of tons of untreated sewage and industrial officients are pumped into Eastern

Europes's rivers and streams every year. This is a serious problem and one that appears to be getting worse. Czechoslovakia treats only 40 percent of its municipal wastes. Hungary barely half, and Poland 35 percent. Forests are dying out, killed by a virulent assortment of airborne chemical pollutants generated by the region's factories, power plants and vehicles.

There is little doubt that East European countries face a difficult struggle to modernize their economies while at the same time trying to protect the environment from further damage. If the history of industrialization in the West is any yardstick, then Eastern Europe is in for a period of restructuring that will see higher pollution levels and a further deterioration of the environment. It may well get worse, before it gets better.

Clearly, the emerging "democratic" parties, urged on by the proliferating "green" movements in Eastern Europe, do not want to repeat the mistakes of the past 40 years. But there are many stumbling blocks ahead. Most East Europeans are so tired of being "second class" European citizens that they can hardly wait to move from the back-seat to the front seat; from Second World to First World. It is this pervasive sense

of urgency, the need to "catch up," that is driving, in part, the region's breathless pace of change.

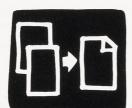
Despite the bleak outlook for many of these countries in transition, there are some encouraging signs that managing the environment is getting some priority. Czechoslovakia has set aside at least \$170 million for urgently needed environmental protection measures. One of the country's top priorities is the afforestation of large tracts of ecologically important watersheds, currently decimated by air pollution, along the Polish-Czech border and the Jizerskie Hory Mountains. Hungary plans to invest up to \$400 million to combat air pollution alone, particularly in urban areas now smothered in smog. Poland is receiving foreign aid to finance resource rehabilitation schemes on a grand scale, including the clean-up of the Vistula River, now one of the most polluted in Europe.

"Few wanted to live in the polluted present, least of all face the bleak future offered to us by the communists," insists Gene Pudlis, a Polish journalist based in Warsaw. It is this kind of angry sentiment that may, just possibly, prevent Eastern Europe from squandering the future

to pay for the present. <

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Will Bugs Eat German Cars?

By **Miriam Widman** Fortune Magazine

West Germans just loved those East German Trabants when the pollution-spilling cars first swarmed across the border after the Berlin Wall came down. Some onlookers even bestowed friendly pats on the quaint little vehicles' roofs as they chugged by. These days Germany wonders how to get rid of these alltoo-enduring autos. Production ceased in May, and many former East Germans are buying Volkswagens and junking their Trabis. But the cars' duroplastic bodies can't be recycled, landfill space is hard to find, and burning them creates noxious gases. And some two million Trabis are still on the road.

Enter IFZ Biotechnology Research & Development of what was East Berlin. IFZ scientists believe that a species of microorganism can be put to use devouring the Trabi remains.

IFZ chemist Franz Weissbach



East meets West in a traffic jam at the Brandenburg Gate.

says such organisms live in garbage dumps and could be introduced to Trabi junkyards, where they would keep eating—and breed prolifically. How long for them to swallow a Trabi? Scientists won't speculate.

The cost to put the microbes in place: an estimated \$860,000. Germany, facing some \$80 billion in unification bills, might be loath to spend that. And maybe it shouldn't. Peter

Ziegler, a director of the Battelle Institute, a Frankfurt research group, concedes that the project is scientifically possible. But, he adds, "my question would be on the toxicology. Can the microbes multiply out of control?' Stand by for the sequel—Revenge of the Trabi Eaters.

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The Gulf War

Environmental Aftermath

By Mary Hager

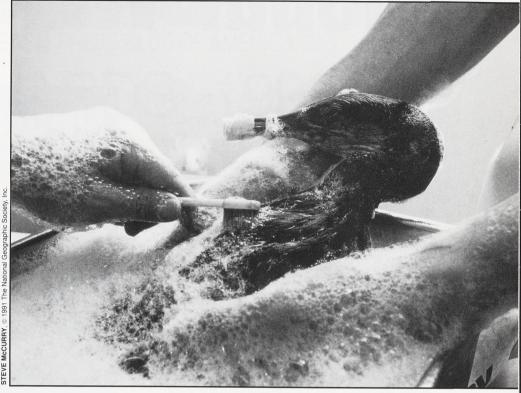
WASHINGTON, D.C.— When the Emir strode across a red carpet in the middle of Kuwait's oilfields last November to flick a remote control switch and seal the last of the 650 blazing wells, it was all for show. The fires that for months had served as an ever-present reminder of Saddam Hussein's environmental terrorism were already out. The solitary well was relit for the occasion.

The grandiose ceremony sent the mistaken signal to the world that the worst environmental crisis in modern times was over. "The environmental engine went out when the fires went out and the sense of urgency left," observes Timothy Titus, one of the U.S. scientists assigned to assess the war's environmental aftermath. "People forget rather quickly."

All but forgotten, the war's other environmental legacies did not vanish as readily as the black smoke. More than 400 miles of soiled beach, vast black oily lakes, and untold damage to the fauna and flora of the gulf region remain. "Capping the wells was a great victory, but in one battle, not in the environmental war as a whole," says U.S. oil pollution expert Richard Golob.

In Kuwait itself, huge lakes containing an estimated 100 million barrels of oil—about 400 times what was lost in the Exxon Valdez spill—pave the desert. Reports Dr. Silvia Earle, another member of the U.S. team, "It looks as if black satin was unrolled over large areas of the desert." The oil appears to pose little threat to the region's deep aquifers but as it weathers, much will turn to asphalt, effectively paving great stretches of sand.

Already the desert ecology is changing. The rain of oil and soot has paved much of the area, holding in check the dust storms that traditionally plagued the region. With dunes held in place by oil, vegetation now covers areas that were once nothing but sand.



Environmentalists warned the oil would affect the entire Gulf, poisoning fisheries, destroying habitats and breeding grounds, interrupting the food chain and eventually coating the gulf bottom.

Geography helped staunch damage from the 6 to 8 million gallons of oil intentionally dumped by the Iraqis into gulf waters. Abu Ali island, which holds one of the region's major desalination plants, sticks out into the gulf and served as a natural boom, confining the damage to 400 miles of Saudi shoreline. That 400 miles, though, is a disaster area, with muck 8 to 10 inches deep in some places. Restoration, if attempted, will cost an estimated \$450 million.

The war's toll on the gulf's fauna and flora will be difficult, if not impossible, to calculate. A research ship from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is in the gulf with more than 100 international scientists aboard. Their task is study to and gather the information needed to assess the overall impact of the war on the environment.

"Scientists could have a field day with this natural experiment," says Titus, "but my guess is a lot of questions will go unanswered. A lot of the environmental studies you'd like to see done probably won't get done because there are other priorities in terms of getting people back to normal."

Much has already returned to normal. In Kuwait, for instance, water, electricity, telephones, police and fire protection are in working order. The road network, badly damaged during the occupation, is almost repaired, and renewed oil production is expected to reach prewar levels by the end of the year. And, signalling a new sensitivity to the environment, the Kuwait legislature recently voted to require an environmental impact statement as part of any new project that would affect public health or natural resources.

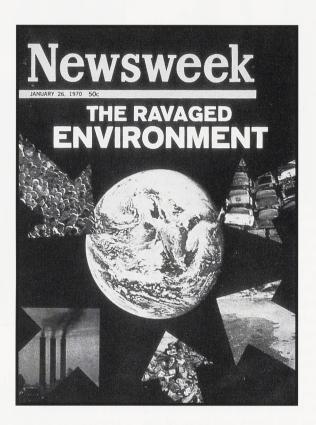
"Recovery," says Earle, "will take a long time, years, even decades. It will never be the same, though that doesn't mean it won't be healthy again." The scars and the changes will provide an everlasting reminder of one of the most flagrant environmental crimes on record.

Global Warning

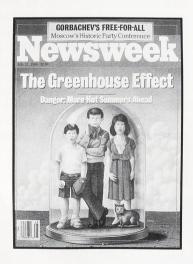
"Man has had his Age of Exploration and proved himself a master at discovering the riches of his planet. He has moved on to an Age of Exploitation, and demonstrated great skill in putting those riches to use. Now the time is long overdue for an Age of Conservation to begin, and so far man has shown little talent for replenishment.

Somehow industry and consumers alike must be persuaded that their present binge of expansion and accumulation is a ruinous mistake."

Newsweek, January 26, 1970



Unconventional Wisdom. Then...and Now.







Newsweek



AWARDS 1992

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For news gatherers, 1991 marked an unusual turn of events. The press was unshackled in the crumbling Soviet Union and often muzzled by American censors in the Persian Gulf Theater. Not surprisingly, the judges of this year's Overseas Press Club contest noted that the opportunities and obstacles faced by reporters last year were far from normal.

From the Soviet Union came an unprecedented flow of insightful articles containing long unattainable facts and interviews. That new freedom of information was sadly offset by the control the U.S. Government exercised over battalions of reporters in the Persian Gulf doing their best to tell the truth but having a hell of a time getting to it. American government babysitting of reporters and the spoonfeeding of selective video releases from the electronic battlefield gave the public a gripping, but often skewed, presentation of the news from the war with Iraq.

Warfare and economic conflict elsewhere also provided material for our contestants who often risked life and limb in reporting from the Eastern Bloc, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central and South America and Asia.

Nearly 400 entries in 17 categories represented the courageous and thoughtful efforts of the hard-working men and women the American public is fortunate enough to have as eyes and ears around the world.

Our judges graciously volunteered days for careful study of the entries. More often than not, the judges' main problem was how to pick one outstanding entry over another when the topics were so wide-ranging.

The Overseas Press Club is proud to present these awards to honor those who have given their very best, frequently under maddeningly dangerous conditions, to illuminate the worlds meaningful events.

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1990

The President's Award is presented by the President of the Overseas Press Club for distinguished and exemplary service in the field of journalism to Terry Anderson, The Associated Press. His courage and faith in God during 2,455 days as a hostage of terrorists in Lebanon earned him the admiration and respect of journalists and the public alike, and will serve always as a reminder of the dangers confronting reporters all over the world.



S S The Hal Boyle Award, best daily newspaper or wire service reporting from abroad. Honorarium: \$1,000 from AT&T

Peter Gumbel, The Wall Street Journal "The Vodka Putsch"

Detailing the dramatic and sometimes hilarious story of the attempted coup that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union, Gumbel skillfully portrayed the hesitation and incompetence of the coup participants and how their bumbling changed the course of Soviet history. Gumbel's work also included strong reporting on Mikhail Gorbachev's ill fated effort to keep the union together in the months before the rebellion and on the subsequent disintegration of the superpower nation.

CLASS 1 - CITATIONS **Associated Press** "Bangladesh"

Fen Montaigne, Philadelphia Inquirer "End of an Empire"





Α S S The Bob Considine Award. best daily newspaper or wire service interpretation of foreign affairs.

Honorarium: \$1,000 from King Features Syndicate.

Carol Williams, Los Angeles Times "The Last Three Days of Yugoslavia"

Williams admirably handled the journalistic challenge of sorting out the tragic ethnic warfare gripping Yugoslavia, once the most promising nation in the eastern bloc. Masterfully weaving historical perspective with reportage from the front lines of Serbia and Croatia, she showed how each of Yugoslavia's republics "sees the battle from a different and contrary perspective."

CLASS 2 - CITATIONS Geraldine Brooks and **Tony Horwitz** The Wall Street Journal "War and Peace"

Michael Parks, Los Angeles Times "Analysis of the Soviet Union"



S Α The Robert Capa Gold Medal, best photographic reporting or interpretation from abroad requiring exceptional courage and enterprise..

Honorarium: \$1,000 from LIFE

Christopher Morris Black Star for his work in Yugoslavia on assignment for Time

The judges called Morris's work from the shifting battlefields of eastern Europe: "Visual artistry in Hell." His strong body of work, combined in two submissions, also displayed exceptional courage and enterprise.

CLASS 3 - CITATION David Turnley. Detroit Free Press/ US News and World Report Desert Storm Coverage



CLASS The Olivier Rebbot Award, best photographic reporting from abroad for magazines and books.

Honorarium: \$1,000 from Newsweek Magazine

Steve McCurry The National Geographic "Persian Gulf: After the Storm"

McCurry captured with frightening clarity, the drama in the Gulf, with particular emphasis on the environmental price paid by the Persian Gulf nations.

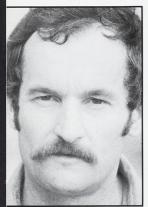
CLASS 4A - CITATION Sebastioa Salgado, The New YorkTimes Sunday Magazine "Kuwaiti Inferno"



Christopher Morris: "Slaughter in Vukovar" (above) — Steve McCurry: "A doomed Cormorant in an oil lake at Ahmadi" (below)



Dieter Endlicher (below), "Moscow pupils take a break" (right).





At left, second from the top, Alexander Zemlianichenko, Lui Heung Shing, Boris Yurchenko



C L A S S 4 B

Best photographic reporting from abroad for newspapers and wire services. Honorarium: \$1,000 from Eastman Kodak Professional Products Division.

Dieter Endlicher, Lui Heung Shing, Boris Yurchenko, Alexander Zemlianichenko, The Associated Press "A New Russia Emerges"

David Turnley, Detroit Free Press, "The Soviet Journal"

Two very strong entries with far different approaches to the same huge story, the collapse of the Soviet Union, prompted the judges to declare two winners.

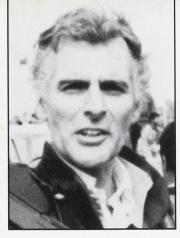


CLASS 4B -CITATIONS Staff Photographers Associated Press The Bangladesh Cyclone



David Turnley (above right), "Russians dance on Arabat Street" (right)





C L A S S 5 The Ben Grauer Award, best radio spot-news reporting from abroad.

Honorarium: \$500 from the *OPC Foundation*

Lou Miliano, WCBS Radio

"Reports from The Persian Gulf"

The intimacy of radio was used to its best effect by

Lou Miliano in his gripping series of reports from the Persian Gulf. For seven weeks, his incisive exoverage brought home both the drama of war and the anguish created by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

CLASS 5 - CITATION Karen Sloan, The Associated Press Radio Network "The Attempted Coup of

Mikhail Gorbachev"

C L A S S 6
The Lowell Thomas Award,
best radio interpretation or
documentary on foreign affairs.
Honorarium: \$1,000
from Capitol Cities/ABC Inc.

Tom Gjelten, Reporter Julie McCarthy, Editor National Public Radio "Two Villages"



NPR's Berlin Bureau Chief's examination of the ethnic bifurcation of Yugoslavia was a compelling portrait of two villages seperated only by a cornfield and about to go to war with each other. One Croatian, one Serbian, their stories silhouetted the sad, complex disintegration of a nation.



CLASS 6 - CITATION
Ellen Weiss, Robert Siegel
and Marty Kurcia,
National Public Radio
"Israel, Gaza, the West
Bank and the Madrid Peace
Conference."



Bill Blakemore (above) NBC News, "Red Square, Moscow" (right)



Jim Maceda, NBC News

Bill Blakemore, ABC News

The two biggest stories of the year — the invasion of Iraq and the collapse of the Soviet Union — each pro-



duced some spectacular reporting. The judges were torn between the two very different situations and accordingly have decided to award two first prizes.

Maceda of NBC for his comprehensive look at the attempted coup. The judges

said "In one package, he managed to present the political, military and social occurances and implications of the attempted coup.

Blakemore of ABC for his compassionate, but even handed coverage of the wellpublicized attack on a Baghdad air raid shelter. Straight-forward reporting, great sound bites and strong pictures highlighted his story.

CLASS 7 - CITATION

World Monitor

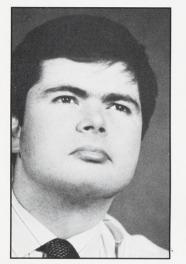
Series on hunger in Ethiopia

C L A S S 8 The Edward R. Murrow Award, best television interpretation or documentary on foreign affairs.

Honorarium: \$1,000 from *CBS*

Artyom Borovik, Correspondent George Crile, Producer CBS News-60 Minutes, "Room 19"

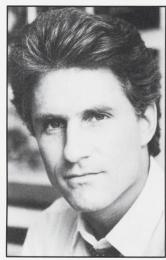
This provocative piece examined the medical lab



where the brains of leading Soviets were pickled, stored and studied. The reporting brought out the bureaucratic chaos and bizarre behavior that seemed to have engulfed the Soviet leadership.

CLASS 8 - CITATION WTN (Worldwide Telev ision News)

"Roving Report on the Kurds" and its environmental series "Earthfile."



C L A S S 9
The Ed Cunningham
Memorial Award, best magazine reporting from abroad.
Honorarium: \$500
from OPC Foundation

Michael Kelly, The New Republic

"The Rape and Rescue of Kuwait City," "Highway To Hell" and "Back to the Hills."

The powerful and vivid accounts of his travels



through Kuwait and the Kurdish strongholds of Northern Iraq showed a fine eye for detail and a determination to reveal the horrors on all sides of the Persian Gulf War. Understated and beautifully crafted, Kelly's reporting and writing became a profound mediatation on the depths of human cruelty.

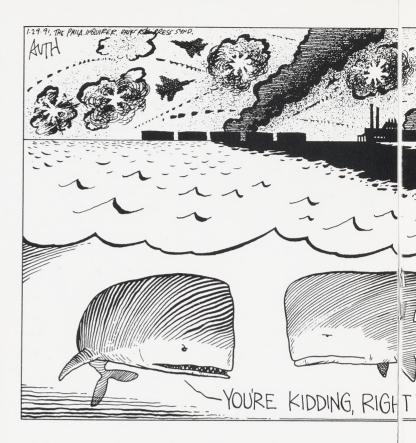
CLASS 9 - CITATION

Colin Nickerson, The Boston Globe Magazine

"Foxholes and Fear in Kuwait."

Kostantin Akinsha, Andrew Decker and Grigorii Kozlov ART News

"Spoils of War: The Soviet Union's Hidden Art Treasures" and four follow-up articles.



C L A S S 1 0
Best cartoons on foreign affairs.

Honorarium: \$1000 from *The New York Daily News*Tony Auth, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

Penetrating, diversified and thoughtful. That's why Auth's cartoons grabbed the judges as his pen cut a swath through a cross-section of U.S. foreign policy and the incredible political and economic events of 1991.

CLASS 10 - CITATIONS

Doug Beekman, *The Brattleboro Reformer*

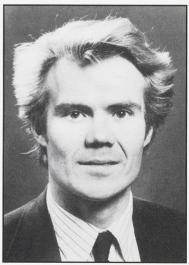
Doug Marlette, New York Newsday

C L A S S 1 1 The Morton Frank Award, best business and/or economic news reporting from abroad for magazines.

Honorarium: \$1000 from the Children of Morton Frank

Bill Powell,
Newsweek.
"How the Japanese
Economy Really Works."

For this cover story, Newsweek's bureau chief delved behind the scenes of Tokyo's "Power Club" to map



OPC 1992 AWARD WINNERS



the workings of the Japanese economy. His examination of the Nomura scandal is clear and fast paced.

CLASS 11 - CITATIONS
Andrew Tanzer,
Forbes

"The Mountains are High; The Emperor is Far Away."

Henny Sender, Institutional Investor "Inside the Overseas Chinese Network" C L A S S 1 2 The Malcolm S. Forbes Award, best business and/ or economic reporting from abroad for newspapers and/or wire services.

Honorarium: \$1000 from *Forbes*

Jonathan Peterson,
The Los Angles Times.
for reporting on the Soviet
collapse



Peterson's beautifully written series catalogued the travails of communist workers and managers trying to adjust to the new realities of converting to capitolism. He trudged through steel mills, rail yards and even chocolate factories to capture the chaos of the new frontier.

CLASS 12 - CITATION

The Detroit Free Press
for a staff project comparing
the economics of Michigan
and Japan.

C L A S S 1 3
The Carl Spielvogel
Award, best radio or TV
business and /or economic
reporting from abroad.
Honorarium: \$1000

Brian Ross, Correspondent Rhonda Schwartz, Producer, *NBC*, "Exposé — French Spies."

This story revealed the efforts of the French secret service to spy on American and other foreign business men. It pointed out how the competition between nations may be shifting in this era, from Cold War military struggle to a battle over commerce. The program was highlighted by an exceptional interview in which the former head of the French secret service admit-



ted to the covert operations. Although the judges felt there were many unneeded scenes of Paris, the brilliance of the report more than ofset this



CLASS 13 - CITATION

CNN

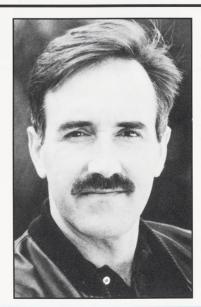
"Inside Business from the
Soviet Union"

C L A S S 1 4 The Cornelius Ryan Award best book on foreign affairs.

Honorarium: \$1000 from the Anita Diamant Literary Agency

Sam Dillon, Henry Holt & Co., Inc. "Comandos: The CIA and Nicaragua's Contra Rebels."

The complex, bitter tragedy of Nicaragua is admirably told by Sam Dillon, who managed to combine extraordinary reporting with cool dispassionate writing. The book,



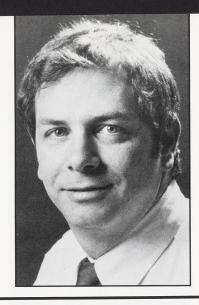
which avoids being caught up in the fierce ideological struggle of Nicaragua, is a detailed study of the personalities and rivalries in the troubled country and a close-up look at the links to the United States. In copious footnotes, Dillon documents his sources and amplifies issues which might have slowed the narrative-

CLASS 14 - CITATION
James Reston,
Random House
"Deadline: A Memoir."

CLASS 15 The Madeline Dane Ross Award The best foreign correspondent in any medium showing a concern for the human condition.

Honorarium: \$1000 from The Madeline Dane Ross Fund

> **Philip Dine** The St. Louis Post Dispatch "Tyranny"s Children"



Across the Eastern Bloc, the collapse of Communism brought not only joy, but also economic catastrophe to millions, particularly the little people who had never really enjoyed the spoils of the old political system. Ranging across Poland, Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Albania, Dine interviewed hundreds of people and skillfully depicted their

by laborers, including chil-

dren, engaged in harvesting

sugar cane in the Dominican

Republic and Haiti. It also

showed that the governments

of those countries do nothing

to prevent the exploitation

and that American companies

rific stories on the subject,

the Business Week team pro-

duced the first series of

Out of a number of ter-

are knowingly involved.

trials and tribulations. His portraits of the conditions facing young and old alike were both moving and immensly informative.

CLASS 15 - CITATION Thomas Squitieri, **USA Today** "Haitian Disaster."

CLASS 1 6

The Eric and Amy Burger Award, best entry dealing with human rights.

Honorarium: \$1000from the Burger Estate.

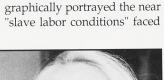
John Quinones, Correspondent • Robert Campos, Producer, ABC News, Prime Time Live, "Bitter Harvest."

Dinah Lee, Amy Borrus, Joyce Barnathan & Team Business Week,

"China's Ugly Export Secret: Prison Labor."



ABC's dramatic story graphically portrayed the near







prisoners to manufacture a vast array of products. The tremendously thorough reporting and undercover work made this probing examination stand out. CLASS 16 - CITATION CNN.

reports on the Chinese use of

"Special Report" on worldwide population control problems.



CLASS 1 7 Best reporting or interpretation in print by a foreign correspondent in the United States, for a publication outside the United States.

Honorarium:\$1,000 from ITT Corporation.

Andrew Stephen, The Observer of London, "George Bush from a British Perspective."

"Exceptional insight about American governance and politics." That's how the judges characterized Stephen's observations from Washington about President Bush's decision to go to war with Iraq after meeting with Margaret Thatcher. Another illuminating piece highlighted the Presidents weaknesses as he girds to battle the Democrats this fall.

CLASS 17 - CITATION **Leonard Doyle** The Independent (London) "How Saddam Hussein Built His War Machine."



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LIVING

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED FOR KIDS

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TIME

TRAVEL SOUTH

WORKING MOTHER

WORKING WOMAN

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THE PEOPLE

GENERALLY,

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LIKE

EVIL SPIRITS

AT THE

DAWN OF DAY

thomas jefferson

TimeInc.Magazines

Borneo Tribesmen Fight Malaysian Government

To Save Tropical Forests

By Ivan Ussach

A writer specializing in tropical forest conservation.

NEW YORK— The arrest in February of the executive director of the Sarawak Indigenous People's Alliance, Anderson Mutang Urud, dramatizes the increasing conflict between native peoples trying to preserve their forest way of life and the short-term monetary interests of government officials. The native leader was detained without charges under the Internal Security Act, apparently for accompanying a member of Canada's Parliament to a logging road blockade of native tribesmen at Long Ajeng.

Deep in the jungle, between the Indonesian province of Kalimantan and the oil-rich Sultanate of Brunei, small bands of the nomadic tribe, Penan, continue to live solely as hunter-gatherers, totally dependent on the forest. As the forests are cut down, their food supply is too, so that fewer and fewer families of this tribe remain nomadic. One recent report states that in logged areas the per capita consumption of game and fish had been reduced from 54 kilograms a year to only 2 kg.

In 1987, after ten years of trying to have their customary land rights recognized under Malaysian law, Sarawak natives began erecting logging road blockades. One blockade, at Long Napir, is maintained by 300 men, women and children. Since these blockades began, over 300 natives have been arrested. In 1989, more than 80 Penan men were imprisoned for over two months without legal representation or trial.

The Sarawak government's response has been consistently hostile to local native demands. A 1987 law made obstruction of logging operations a criminal offense, punishable by fines up to M.\$6,000 (about M.\$2.56 to U.S.\$1.00) and imprisonment for up to two years. Sarawak's high court has denied

native petitions to stop logging on customary lands.

Bending to international pressure, the Malaysian government agreed to allow a team of experts from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to study the situation in 1989. Their report stated that at the present rate of logging, "all primary forests [would] be harvested within eleven years" and recommended reducing the annual cut from 13 million cubic meters to between 6 million and 8 million. Sarawak and Sabah, the two Malaysian states on Borneo, export more than 20 million cubic meters of round logs annually. Together with Indonesia, they dominate the international tropical timber trade.

Since Malaysia's states have control over natural resources, unlike mining revenues which go to the central government, Sarawak has so far pledged to reduce logging to the level recommended by the ITTO, but over a ten-year period. And then the reduction is likely to affect only logs and not processed timber. Harvesting levels could therefore remain as high or higher than present levels.

Sarawak's motives seem clear. The state would stand to lose substantial revenues by reducing the logging operations. In 1990 Malaysia exported nearly M.\$9 billion worth of tropical timber, of which Sarawak's share was M.\$3 billion. Moreover, the family of Sarawak's forestry minister, who is also the state's former chief minister, holds 30 percent of all logging permits, and the minister of the environment controls 300,000 hectares.

But the director-general of the Malaysian Timber Industry Development Corporation, Dato' Baharuddin Ghazali, says that the forests of Sabah and Sarawak are "near depletion" and has called for a change from "short-



During their first 150 million or so years, the rainforests of Borneo evolved into possibly the world's biologically richest region. Some parts contain 300 species of trees to the acre, compared to 25 trees per acre in the United States' most diverse forests.

term interest in the business of logging where logging is done for immediate cash returns" to a situation where the forest will be logged "to serve the purpose of a planned development of the country."

On March 4 Anderson Mutang Urud was released, but will stand trial in September on charges that his non-profit organization was operating without proper registration.

If there is one bright note in this whole affair, it is that the Sarawak government has responded to a U.N. proposal to establish a biosphere reserve by agreeing to set aside land in one area were the nomadic Penan live. The size of the area is still not large enough to support the families who wish to return to the nomadic way of life in the forest. A way of life that has survived for almost 40,000 years may soon end. ✓



Kenya: The Dictator Vs. the Environment

By Lucy Komisar

A New York journalist who writes about foreign affairs.

In Kenya, as elsewhere in Africa, trees are felled by people who have no other fuel, rainforests are clearcut, soil is eroded, crops diminish. The desert expands, bringing increased poverty and hunger.

Imagine if, in such a country, one person were to undertake a project that would produce, fifteen years later, 10 million trees and income for 50,000 people. You would expect the government to honor her. But that's not what happened to Wangari Maathai. Instead, the President of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, denounced Maathai—Kenya's first woman Ph.D. and first woman professor at the University of Nairobi—as "subversive" and later clapped her in jail.

Maathai has learned by now that organizing people to do anything independently is a threat to dictators.

Professor Maathai was a member of the National Council of Women of Kenya when she estab-



Professor Wangari Maathai

lished the Greenbelt Movement in the 1970s which, with international aid, set up 1500 tree nurseries to provide seedlings for public and private lands. For every tree that survived more than three months, the woman who planted it received four U.S. cents. Maathai's Greenbelt Movement has spread to a dozen African countries. In 1987, it received a United Nations Environment Programme Global 500 award.

But President Moi felt threatened by the Greenbelt Movement. As Professor Maathai has asserted, he did not like her organizing ordinary poor people and telling them that they could make positive changes to their environment on their own. Dictators do not want their people informed or organized, because such people threaten their power.

Moi had found out how inconvenient organized environmentalists can be. He had arranged publicly guaranteed loans to build a \$200 million 60-story office tower, the tallest in Africa, in the middle of Uhuru (Freedom) Park, Nairobi's largest green space, which is enjoyed mostly by the city's poor families. The building—which would feature a mammoth statue of himself—was to house the headquarters, newspaper, and television station of Moi's Kenya African National Union, then the country's only legal political party.

Maathai organized opposition to the building plan and filed a lawsuit to stop it. The government thereupon denied her permission to hold a public demonstration, ordered the Greenbelt Movement out of a stateowned building and threatened to make the group illegal.

Then in March, when Maathai joined a group of mothers in Uhuru Park waging a hunger strike in protest of the imprisonment of their sons (including a former member of Parliament) by the Moi government, she reportedly was beaten by police and left unconscious for hours. Speaking from her hospital bed, Maathai said that the "brutal ejection" of the demonstrators "was an act of injustice meted against peaceful, orderly and justified people." She was released from the hospital after a few days wearing a neckbrace. A hearing, which was scheduled for April 13, may result in a trial soon after. "This is the time when each leader worth his name must provide the vision and demonstrate the determination, sacrifice personal glory and ambitions, to achieve our common goal," said Maathai. 🗸

Reprinted courtsey of the Earth Summit Times.

Dirty Zip Codes

There's a Racial Angle, Too

By Robert D. Bullard

Professor of sociology at the University of California, Riverside

RIVERSIDE, CA— A new form of environmental activism is emerging in the United States. People of color have become environmental activists and are beginning to challenge the placing of unwanted industrial facilities where African Americans, Latinos, Asians and Native Americans live, work and play. Local citizens are fighting against discriminatory facility siting, biased land-use policies, illegal redlining practices, housing discrimination and other actions that threaten health and safety in their neighborhoods. And grassroots groups are beginning to build multiracial networks to challenge environmental injustice. A 1990 Greenpeace report," Playing with Fire," found that communities with hazardous waste incinerators generally have large minority populations, low

incomes and low property values.
Two currently operating commercial hazardous waste landfills, for example, in EPA Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) are found in Zip Codes where African Americans make up a majority of the population, even though there has never been a shortage of poor white communities -- not that anyone advocates placing waste facilities in low-income white communities

either, for that matter.

Not until there were protests over the siting of a PCB landfill in mostly African American Warren County, N.C., did the U.S. General Accounting Office initiate in 1983 a study that found that three of the four off-site commercial hazardous waste landfills in EPA's Region IV were in black communities. Between 1920 and the later 1970s, all of Houston's city-owned landfills, and six of its eight garbage incinerators were situated in black neighborhoods. In the 1970s, although African Americans made up only 28

percent of Houston's population, 82 percent of the solid waste sites (public and private) were located in these

neighborhoods.

The nation's largest commercial hazardous waste landfill is located in Emelle, Alabama, a community that is 90 percent black. In California, mostly Latino East Los Angeles and Kettleman City have been under siege from companies with hazardous waste incinerators, but their efforts, so far, have been blocked by the Mothers of East Los Angeles. Kettleman City, a rural farmworker community of 1100 residents, 95 percent Latino, already has a hazardous waste landfill.

Native American lands also have been prime targets for waste disposal sites. More than 30 reservations, because of the quasi-sovereign status of Indian nations, have been chosen for landfills and incinerators by companies attempting to avoid state regulations. In 1991, the Choctaws in Philadelphia, Mississippi, defeated a plan to situate a 466-acre hazardous waste landfill in their midst. A Connecticut company that wanted to build a 6000 acre municipal landfill on the Rosebud reservation is South Dakota on Sioux lands was blocked by citizen protests led by the Good Road Coalition.



TEXARKANA, TEXAS— Residents of Carver Terace, a "Superfund" cleanup site, have long complained about the proximity to the toxic substances buried there. Jeter Steger's (above) doctors have told him that his kidney failure was caused by exposure to the wastes. He suffers from enlarged veins caused by years of necessary dialysis.

Such challenges are likely to grow as the perception of environmental injustice increases. 🗸

Where People Are Killed for Wood

By **Gregory Katz**

Mexico City Bureau, Dallas Morning News

SAN MATEO RIO HONDO, MEXICO— This high mountain town in southern Mexico, connected to the modern world only by a rutted dirt road crossed by several shallow streams, has one resource of value: timber. For decades, the wood-cutting has been controlled by several powerful families — known locally as caciques, the Spanish word for chieftains that cut wood wherever they wanted, making fortunes and clearcutting forests in the process.

But peasant leaders, emboldened by forestry agents who wanted to halt the destruction of Mexico's vanishing forests, rose up to challenge the loggers. Using the legal system, Mayor Fidencio Lopez seized illegally cut wood and started a court case to stop further cutting on what he claimed was town land. He was backed by federal officials with a plan to control wholesale logging that allowed cutting only in certain areas and required loggers to help implement a reforestation plan.

The result was predictable. In an act of violence still common in rural Mexico, the mayor was ambushed and murdered three days after he acted against the woodcutters. No charges have been brought against the logging families. Once again, the rule of the gun has triumphed in Mexico over the rule of law and

environmental regulations.

"It's like the Old West," said Enrique Martinez, a federal forestry agent who worked with Mr. Lopez. "They send assassins against anyone who opposes their interests. Why did he die? Because of the conflict between the traditions and the laws." Enforcement has proved next to impossible in many remote areas.

Assassinations are so common

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We're enhancing our text services. The Reuter Business Report has added more weekly columns and international features, and extended its hours of operation to Sunday. The Reuter News Report has increased coverage from Canada, Mexico and Japan and added special team coverage for the 1992 Presidential election. Both services, with a new look, will now have we continue our news schedules with topic headings for easier reference.

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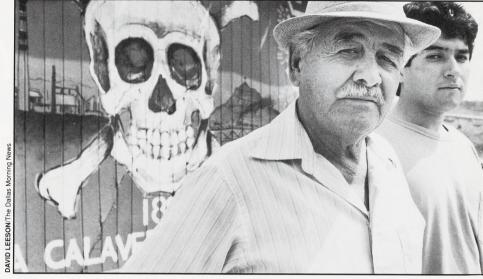
that newspaper editors in the capital city of Oaxaca barely noticed when Mr. Lopez was slain. The story was buried deep inside "The News of Oaxaca."

"People are killed for wood all the time. It's not news anymore," said an editor, Evaristo Martinez. "The corruption is tremendous and the

government does nothing."

The intimidation inspired by the caciques is so strong that neighbors refused to aid city councilman Eladio Reyes, a colleague of the mayor who survived the ambush despite taking seven .38 caliber bullets in the throat, shoulder and hands. After the attack, the gunmen left Mr. Reyes for dead. Bleeding badly, he hiked more than a mile to the nearest ranch, but was turned away. When he finally was able to flag down a truck for help, the driver would not take him to a clinic for fear of another attack.

With the death of Mr. Lopez (a self-educated man who taught himself to read and then plowed through legal and constitutional texts) the woodcutters again have the upper hand in San Mateo Rio Hondo, a town where most people are dirt poor and live in simple shacks with no running water. The economics are simple, said Mr. Reyes' widow, Gildara. "You can make more than



U.S.\$16,000 in one night cutting wood," she said. That kind of money buys a lot of political influence.

The killing has also sent a clear message to the forestry agents trying to stop, or at least slow, the destruction of Mexico's forests. Traveling unarmed, they know they are vulnerable if they do their job well and intervene when they find illegal logging operations.

"We have a serious problem," said Esteban Bonilla, their supervisor. "Many people are cutting wood

EL PASO, TEXAS— Ignacio Escacandon and his son Michael live in LaCalvera el Paso, Skull Canyon, near old Smelter Cemetery. Doctors say they have found no problem among the children tested although the unpaved streets have prompted many complaints of high lead pollution.

full time, without permits. But when we stop them, they pull out their guns. I stopped a three-ton pickup filled with wood and they pulled a gun on me so I let them go. Life is worth more than that."

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"... The quality of the environment warrants extraordinary effort on the part of all who may be in a position to improve our physical surroundings."

- Henry Ford II December 1969

The Automobile and the Environment

Americans drive 150 million cars and trucks almost two-trillion miles annually for business and pleasure. The motor vehicle has virtually defined the American lifestyle, and it affects the way we live, work and play.

The relationship between the automobile and the environment is complex. A key issue in this relationship is how the design, manufacture and performance of cars and trucks will meet environmental requirements and the expectations of individual consumers.

Ford Motor Company shares the common concern for environmental protection and recognizes the public's interest in how its products and operations affect the environment. In the aftermath of oil and chemical spills, deforestation, and worry about global warming and ozone-layer depletion, today's headlines reflect this widespread concern.

Our product engineers and plant and manufacturing managers work continually on environmental issues — plant emissions, waste management, materials conservation, vehicle emissions and other areas where our business may affect the environment.

Ford's auto plants and production processes have been redesigned, replaced or built to use less energy and fewer hazardous materials, and to lessen the environmental impact from air and water discharges. For example, the energy efficiency of our manufacturing and assembly operations has improved by

more than 40 percent and new techniques have been adopted to reduce hydrocarbon emissions from some auto assembly plant painting operations by more than 90 percent.

We have been an important part of the auto industry's environmental progress to date. For example, industry-wide adoption of such devices as catalytic converters and electronic engine controls have led to substantial reductions in vehicle emissions. Since the early 1970s, new passenger-car exhaust emissions of hydrocarbons have been reduced 96 percent; carbon monoxide, 96 percent, and oxides of nitrogen, 76 percent.

Ford is an industry leader in the effort to remove CFCs from vehicle air conditioning systems and manufacturing processes. We began limited production of CFC-refrigerant-free Taurus models at our Atlanta Assembly Plant in March of this year. By the end of 1994, all new Ford and Lincoln-Mercury vehicles will be CFC-free.

Our manufacturing processes worldwide will be more than 90 percent free of by the fourth quarter of 1992 and we will complete worldwide phase-out program as well ahead of the internationally accepted (Montreal Protocol) guidelines. And, we are sharing our CFC elimination technology with the largest U.S. and Japanese and automotive companies.

As more progress is made, Ford will continue to provide timely information to the public on environmental matters.



Covering Business and the Environment:

More Issues, More Stories

By **Emily Smith**Business Week

NEW YORK— Business has always been part and parcel of the debate—and coverage—of environmental issues. In the decade of the 90s, however, the business and economic aspects of environmental issues are likely to get increased billing. During the 70s and most of the 80s, business opposition to pollution control regulations on the grounds that they impeded economic growth helped define news coverage.

In the late 80s, when environmental issues heated up once again, it became a bottom-line priority for companies, and an angle for media attention. Industrial accidents, industrial pollution, corporate polluters brought to task under the law, the costs of preventing pollution and the rush of companies to go "green" became grist for copy. But those issues were often overshadowed by the debate over the extent of damage to the ozone layer, or whether there was a global warming. As the debate shifts from whether acid rain kills trees to how to conserve forests, or prevent pollution, the influence of economic and technological considerations and the role of business become more important.

Forcing this change will be the decisions taken at the upcoming

Earth Summit and as a result of new initiatives of governments world-wide to stem pollution and conserve resources by implementing "green" taxes and new regulatory and environmental policies. These actions have huge implications for business, economies and world trade.

In some areas of the world, measures to cut carbon dioxide emissions, for instance, have the potential to disrupt local and regional economies as a result of declines in mining and oil drilling. And while a shift to less environmentally destructive technologies, such as solar power, or more energy efficient products create new industries, markets and employment, it also requires expensive investments, and has the potential to eclipse older industries.

Companies will be the source of the technologies—whether solar cells, or manufacturing processes —that are essential to addressing

Southeast Asia Leads the Way in New Environmental Technologies:

Showing off "Green Goods"

By **Valerie Lee**Reuters

SINGAPORE— In Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, as well as in booming regional centers such as Hong Kong, rapid industrial growth has spawned big environmental problems. Industrial effluent, air pollution and waste disposal are huge problems that sometimes spill over national borders. For example, Malaysian police recently alleged a Singapore-based firm was illegally dumping toxic waste in Malaysia. Explosive urban population growth is putting added pressure on regional governments to improve water supply and sewage treatment, and to control traffic and overcrowding in cities such as Jakarta and Bangkok.

Singapore, which considers itself the most successful green city in Southeast Asia, last year launched a Green Master Plan designed to make the island state the region's environmental center and a base of operations for green industries. Local exhibitors have taken that call to heart.

A "green" trade exhibition in Singapore featured a huge sticking plaster for leaking oil tankers—dubbed the tanker tourniquet—and, as a last resort, man-made enzymes that devour oil slicks at sea. Manufacturers, suppliers and sales agents, some new to the environmental products business, were hoping the show would tap a burgeoning regional market for green goods.

Buyers ranged from regional zoos to oil companies and, along with the oil-eating compounds and the new tanker tourniquet, there were filter systems, safety breathing apparatus and air quality analyzers on display.

"This is a totally new area for our company as we specialize mainly in construction equipment and machinery," said Jimmy Lim of KYC Machine Industry (Singapore) Pte Ltd., the regional distributor for the waste-eating enzyme. "But the market for environmental control products is waiting to be developed and we want to be the first to introduce these enzymes, especially to Thailand and Indonesia," he added.

The publicity material for the Japanese-made Bio-24 enzyme says it was used on crude oil at the Exxon Valdez spill as it "literally eats up harmful organic and industrial waste substances, rendering them harmless to the environment." After 35 years of research, Lim said the biodegradable Bio-24 enzymes developed by Sankai Japan comprise 520 different types of living enzymes. The tanker tourniquet, which acts like a huge sticking plaster and emergency seal for leaks in tanks and tankers, was invented after a road accident involving a tanker in the Australian state of New South Wales. 🗸

environmental problems. In fact, "the most innovative thinking of what sustainable development means is evolving in the business community," says John Elkington, president of Sustainability Ltd., a U.K. consulting firm. For these reasons, environmentalists and government will increasingly tap industry expertise and know-how to help set standards, determine the regulatory process and assess technology.

Conflicts between trade liberalization and environmental protection, such as that which emerged with the U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement, will become more common as free trade negotiations move forward under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The race to develop environmentally sound technology to mitigate problems promises to raise competition. The Japanese government in tandem with industry already has a game plan to develop advanced environmental technologies, a strategy that many experts expect to see pay off in improved international sales in the next few years. "In the future, access to international markets will depend on who has the most environmentally sound technology," warns Shinji Fukugawa; executive vice president of Kobe Steel. "If U.S. companies don't move aggressively, we will eventually see the same conflict in environmental technology in a few years that we see today between GM and Honda."

As policy-makers and companies evaluate new technology, assessing the relative merits of technological options will become more important for the public: What are the costs and environmental tradeoffs in using methanol or ethanol-powered vehicles, for instance, or the implications of shifting more investment to public transportation, rather than road-building? Dramatic

new products, whether an electric car or a non-polluting battery will have an impact on consumers as well as the fortunes of the manufacturers.

Increasingly, investors will turn to the media to assess how the internal changes companies make to meet environmental challenges will affect their performance. These factors combine to make industry and economic issues a major source of stories on the environment beat during the next decade.

Reporters can also play an important role by assessing how effective new so-called market incentives and regulatory policies are, such as the trading permits for sulfur dioxide emissions that will take effect in the U.S. in 1995.

Covering the environment can only become more complicated as the economic stakes escalate, but it also gives reporters—and readers—an enhanced repertoire of issues to examine.

Merck Pays Costa Rica a Million for Chance to Seek

New Medicines

By Diane Jukofsky

Co-director of The Tropical Conservation Newsbureau

costa rica— In their persistent search to discover new drugs that could cure such scourges as AIDS or heart disease, scientists are heading for the jungle, where they collect promising tropical plants and take them to the lab for testing. It's a risky business, since it may take years of testing and millions of dollars before a new wonder drug is discovered. But the pharmaceutical firm Merck & Co. thinks it's worth the gamble.

Merck recently signed a ground-breaking, million-dollar agreement with Costa Rica's National Biodiversity Institute (INBio). Under the agreement INBio will give screening rights to Merck for any plant or animal it collects for the giant pharmaceutical company.

The agreement sets an important precedent because any profit Merck earns from a Costa Rican plant-

derived drug will be shared with the tiny Central American country. In addition, Merck will train Costa Rican biologists in how to test specimens for medicinal properties and will provide the needed equipment.

"This is true sustainable development," says INBio's director, Rodrigo Gomez, "because we are extracting valuable and renewable products from our forests without causing damage." He calls the country's profusion of rainforest life, "green gold." Because Merck is transferring knowledge to Costa Rica's scientists, he adds, "We will develop our capacity to test plants for medicinal properties here, so in the future we can

Hombre Grande inable developirector, Rodrigo

sell our knowledge to overseas markets, rather than just hauling bananas on our backs for them."

According to Jorge Ramirez, medical director for Merck, the drug company is pleased to be able to give something back to Costa Rica. "We hope this contract with INBio will help Costa Rica protect its reservoirs of biodiversity," he says.

INBio was created two years ago to undertake what no other tropical country has ever attempted: a complete inventory of all of Costa Rica's plants and wildlife. The knowledge such an endeavor will glean is invaluable; the agreement with Merck means the immense flora and fauna census will help pay for itself.

What Merck and Costa Rica are after is easily explained by the famous story of the Madagascar rosy periwinkle. Researchers at Eli Lilly pharmaceuticals investigated this low-growing tropical plant with delicate pink blossoms in 1958, following clues from indigenous medicine men, or shamen, in Madagascar.

They found that the plant contained two powerful alkaloids: vinblastine and vincristine. The former was found to be effective against Hodgkin's disease, resulting in an 80 percent

remission in sufferers of this form of lymph cancer. Vincristine achieves a 90 percent remission rate against childhood leukemia. Global sales of vincristine and vinblastine earn Eli Lilly about \$100 million each year.

This is what encourages companies like Merck to mine tropical forests for other drugs. But the rosy periwinkle story also put tropical countries on the alert: Neither Madagascar nor the shamen who led Lilly researchers to the plant in the first place ever saw a dime of these profits.

Luis Poveda, curator of Costa Rica's national herbarium, is confident that many of the medicinal plants commonly used by Costa Ricans have marketable value. One of the most common, he says, is a bush called hombre grande. An extract from the plant is used to soothe stomach aches. "The extract is bottled and is often sold in taverns," says Poveda. "If you drink too much liquor, hombre grande makes you feel better."

Poveda ticks off other medicinal plants sold in local markets: *gavilana*, for indigestion and diarrhea; *manzanilla*, used as an anti-inflammatory; the root of the *cuculmeca*, used to treat anemia. "Dry *cuculmeca* root in the sun, grind it up and put a tiny bit in water or milk," advises Poveda. "A cup or two a day is a real energizer."

While Poveda applauds the benefits Costa Rica will gain from the agreement INBio has struck with Merck, he questions why plants are deemed valueless unless someone's willing to put a price on them.

"People are selfish," he says.
"Unless they think a plant is worth money to them, they aren't willing to take care of it.

GATT and Greenery

Environmental Imperialism

By The Economist

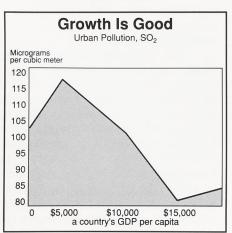
GENEVA— Stung by virulent and often ill-informed criticism from environmentalists, especially in America, the GATT is fighting back. In a report published on February 12th, its contribution to the United Nations' "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro in June, the GATT gives warning that the environmental movement is in danger of being hijacked by trade protectionists. The report then goes on to argue that free trade helps—not harms—the environment.

Trade makes countries richer, and the rich pollute less, points out the report. For example, air pollution in cities rises with national income to around \$5,000 per head per year, but then falls as income increases further (see chart). Moreover, trade helps clean technology to spread. Even though trade also provides bigger markets for dirty industries, the best remedy is good environmental policy, not trade sanctions, which merely keep poor countries poor.

The GATT's existing rules, says the report, respect a government's right to set high national standards

for the environment. They insist only that legislation applies to imports and domestic production alike and that standards should not arbitrarily be devised to deter imports. Thailand's ban on imported cigarettes, supposedly on health grounds, was a case in point. It was overturned because there were no restrictions on domestic cigarette-production or sales, which is in fact a lucrative government monoply in Thailand.

Yet it is a different matter for one country to use trade barriers to foist



Source: Grossman and Krueger, Princeton University

its own standards on others. GATT rules ban such "environmental imperialism." American environmentalists are still bristling over a GATT ruling against a ban by the United States on imports of tuna from Mexico, imposed because the United States alleged that, according to its own rules, Mexican fishing boats kill too many dolphins.

Similarly, the GATT's report gives warning against calls for a "level playing field"—code words for protection against imports from countries whose lax environmental standards give their industry an "ecological subsidy." The report concedes that some firms do move across borders to take advantage of permissive laws, but claims there are also plenty of cases in which firms gain a competitive edge by investing first in clean technologies.

The report also argues that, where pollution has only local effects, environmental policies are a matter of preference—no different from other policies affecting competitiveness, such as labor laws, education and tax. Letting countries raise tariffs against such policies "would risk an eventual descent into chaotic trade conditions similar to those that plagued the 1930s."

Even when pollution crosses national boundaries, the GATT

argues that action is rarely, if ever, justified. It says that in the long run, carrots, such as aid or technology, will promote cooperation over the environment far more effectively than sticks, such as trade sanctions, ever could. One GATT friendly suggestion is that internationally tradeable pollution permits should be introduced. Also, poor countries deserve payment for the "carbon absorption services" provided by their rainforests and this could help reduce deforestation as part of an accord to combat global warming. By contrast, a ban on imports of tropical hardwood would affect only 1 percent of the trees chopped down, according to the report; 80 percent of them are burned locally as fuel.

Lastly, the report argues for reducing existing barriers to trade in the interests of greenery. Witness the proposed deal to cut farm subsidies under the Uruguay round of trade talks. Production would shift from protected farmers in rich countries, who use more fertilizers and pesticides, to less-polluting farmers in poor countries. ✓ Reprinted by permission

Forest Battles Are More Than Owls Vs. Jobs

By **John Balzar**

Seattle Bureau Chief, Los Angeles Times

SEATTLE— As the environmentalists see it, the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest will determine if North Americans really are turning green as they stand at the threshold of the 21st century. So little of the towering, rich natural forest is left; the need to save it so urgent.

How, they ask, can the U.S., and Canada, too, for that matter, righteously preach to the rest of the world to halt deforestation unless it acts right at home?

To the timber companies and lumber families that earn their livelihoods from the production of wood products, the region's land base is already overly carved up with parks, preserves, wilderness. The job of the remaining forest is to produce timber, not just pleasant scenes.

The economies of wood—from



the survival of small lumber towns to the price of new homes—are overlooked as matters of environmental concern, they say.

Welcome to America's Middle East conflict here in the Northwest.

From the dense spruce stands of Alaska, to the firs and hemlocks of British Columbia and Washington, to the staggering Redwoods of Northern California, the angry battle rages. No environmental issue of recent years has spawned so much bitterness, anxiety, so many court suits, such voluminous and superheated political rhetoric. At this point, both sides fear they are losing.

It's curious that a renewable resource such as trees would give rise to such a fight. But the demand for wood, domestically and in the vast markets of Asia, and the determination of suppliers to meet that demand the old-fashioned way clear-cutting vast tracts of land, decade after decade—makes the showdown inevitable.

Andy Kerr, an environmental leader of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, argues for broad perspective. "Think of it this way: There is worldwide concern and outrage that 15 percent of the forests of Amazonia have been logged or burned down. But here, there is only 15 percent remaining," he says.

The environmental case is this: Virtually all of the privately owned virgin forests in the Northwest have been or quickly are being logged. Flying over the region reveals endless checkerboard patterns-the private holdings almost all logged.

The keenest battle, then, is over

the future of public forests, held in stewardship for all the citizens by government. Why should these, too, be clear-cut? What about the aesthetic values? The value as wildlife habitat? The value as wild places? Why not adopt an ethic in which the public forests are cut down no faster than they can produce equivalent old-growth trees so that children in 2025 can enjoy the same ancient forests that exist today?

Into that dispute comes the spotted owl. This seldom-seen forest dweller lives primarily, if not exclusively, in ancient forests, where there are trees of different sizes, vast diversification of animal life, and

fallen logs on the ground.

Because of its position atop the forest food chain, they call it an indicator species. When the owl population is well, it indicates the forest is healthy. In 1990, however, the spotted owl was declared a threatened creature under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Environmentalists say this is an undeniable indication that the environmental health of the entire forest ecosystem of the region is in danger.

Since then, another bird, the marbled murrelet, was also listed as threatened along the Washington and Oregon coastal forests. Scientists allied with the environmentalist movement say at least 34 species of vertebrates depend on ancient

forests for their survival.

Additionally, loggers are blamed for streamside erosion which has spoiled spawning beds and led to the sharp decline in Pacific Northwest salmon. Kevin Brett, of the industry group, the American Forest Resource Alliance, says that the destructive reputation of logging practices overlooks the more contemporary reality of today's more demanding environmental regulations. The alliance argues that the strangling of logging here will only increase pressure on forests elsewhere in the world, where regulations are lax or nonexistent.

"The worldwide demand for forest products is going up 50 percent in the next 50 years. If America, with the strictest environmental standards on the planet, cannot meet that demand, who will? And at what environmental cost elsewhere?" he asserts.

The industry case is this: Oldgrowth forests produce wood at a very slow rate. It is wiser management to cut down these trees and replant seedlings, which will grow faster and meet the nation's and the world's growing demand for inexpensive wood products. The forest, in essence, should be viewed as agriculture.

Many animals thrive in young, replanted forests, and the practice of clear-cutting may look awful but actually replicates nature's own renewal process, the forest fire. And for too long the companies and fami-

lies that depend on logging have lived with the uncertainty that their every move will trigger an environmental lawsuit or regulatory retaliation.

Currently, several active court cases and a complex overlay of federal plans for the dealing with the decline in the spotted owl population make logging the Northwest an iffy business proposition, indeed.

Both sides are appealing to the 1992 Congress. The issue of the future of the Northwest has festered too long and grown too important to be decided anywhere else.

A Cleanup Success Story —Almost, But

Don't Fall Into the Thames

By **Jennifer Fisher**, *U.S. News, London Bureau*

LONDON— In the middle of the last century, Londoners nicknamed the water of their royal River Thames "monster soup." The Industrial Revolution was well under way and the river's banks were cluttered with factories, gas works and slaughter houses — all of which were discharging directly into the Thames. With the introduction of the "WC" untreated sewage was added to the list of pollutants. The public water supply was drawn straight from the unwholesome water, and waterborn diseases such as cholera and typhoid were commonplace.

A heat wave in 1858, dubbed the "Year of the Stench," forced Parliament — which is just on the banks of the river — to hang disinfected sheets in the windows in a vain effort to keep out foul odors. The government was thus inspired to begin a cleanup, and two sewers were built running on either side of the river to carry the effluents eastward to disposal works. The new sewers had the immediate effect of removing the pollution from the center of London but, obviously, this improvement did not prove to be sufficient over the long term.

One hundred years later, despite the Victorian sewage control attempt, the Thames was again so polluted, this time with industrial effluents and non-biodegradable detergents, that a man within reach of a life-saver drowned because he was lost beneath the foam of the river. A common joke about the Thames of the 1950s was, "Don't fall in—you'll break your neck."

The combined effect of sewage effluent, industrial discharges, thermal pollution from power stations and detergents produced a river that was virtually dead. In 1951, during the Festival of Britain, when ships came from around the world, the concentration of sulfide in the air near the Thames was so great that brass being polished would turn black in 15 minutes. After this embarrassment, the government set up an expert committee under Professor A.J.S. Pippard to consider the problem.

In 1961, the committee issued one of the most thorough studies ever done on an industrial river. It revealed that approximately 550 gallons of effluents were being dumped into the Thames every day. In the summer months, the river was completely anaerobic. The result was passage of the Rivers Pollution Act which prohibited all industries situated along the river from discharging effluents directly. The 1974 Control of Pollution Act subsequently required dischargers to have official written

consent from the Thames River Authority before any dumping.

The Water Act of 1989, which supersedes all others, sets quality and quantity standards for all dischargers. Samples from the water are regularly taken and analyzed to ensure that no "poisonous, noxious or polluting matter" enters the "controlled water." The Port of London Authority now has two barges called "Driftwood" which go up and down the river clearing it of 2000 tons of litter a year.

There has also been a campaign to reintroduce fish. In 1822, the Thames was rated the best salmon river in Britain. The reintroduction received much publicity in 1979, by the then chief executive of the Thames Water Authority, aptly names Sir Hugh Fish. He released 10,000 Atlantic salmon into the upper reaches of the tidal Thames. Late last year a salmon ladder that makes the river more navigable for the salmon, was opened. All told, 21 ladders will be installed so that by

1995 the Thames will once again support its own natural, self-sustaining run of fish. Already more than 100 species of fish have been counted in the Thames in recent years.

With all the anti-pollution success, it is still not advisable to take a dip in the murky-looking Thames. All the river police carry medical cards warning of Weil's disease, which is caught from swallowing water contaminated with rat's urine. But the dramatic cleanup of the 60s and 70s has been maintained.

Costa Rican Vigilante Group Stalks Illegal Hunters and Loggers

End of the World Frontier

By Chris Wille

Co-Director of the Tropical Conservation Newsbureau

MORAVIA, COSTA RICA— Hunting is a carefully regulated sport in the United States, but in Costa Rica, illegal hunters, or poachers, are so common that they have taken a serious toll on many wildlife species. That's why members of one Costa Rican conservation organization spend their weekends patrolling the tropical forest, searching for the hunters who are killing game.

The Association for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna (APREFLO-FAS in its Spanish acronym) is Costa Rica's "vigilante" group, experts in making citizens' arrests. The group was founded seven years ago for a simple reason, says its president, Francisco Quesada: "The government doesn't work on weekends," and it's on weekends that most poachers scour forests for game.

The chances of catching a poacher are slim, Arquedas admits. "Sometimes I feel like a boy scout trying to stop the cocaine business." But there are so many violators afield on the weekends that the volunteers almost always catch their quarry.

As in the rest of Central America, rural Costa Ricans, who once hunted as they pleased, are finding the woods smaller and the game scarcer. And, like their counterparts in North America, Costa Rican hunters are seeing their favorite

haunts cut by highways and replaced by agriculture and development.

While wide-ranging animals such as the tapir and wild cats are more victims of deforestation than hunting, the greatly diminished populations of other animals can be directly linked to overhunting. The agouti paca, called *tepezcuintle* by Costa Ricans, is a big rodent with a spotted coat like a fawn. Its meat is

so coveted that many rural Costa Ricans still keep special paca-hunting dogs, even though the animals are no longer legally pursued. The giant anteater, which once ranged throughout Central America's tropical lowlands, has been hunted almost to exstinction.

In addition to chasing *pajareros* (bird trappers) and other poachers, the 30 APREFLOFAS volunteers set



The green iguana has been nearly wiped out by poachers.

up weekend blockades on Costa Rica's highways, flagging down flatbed trucks loaded with mammoth, freshly cut trunks of virgin rainforest trees. On Saturdays and Sundays, the nation's main roads rumble with heavily laden logging trucks, some with proper permits, many without. Truck drivers are asked to prove they have permits for the thousands of dollars worth of timber they are towing. If they don't, APREFLOFAS hauls them to court. Timber confiscated this way has been used to construct homes for the elderly.



Student Triumph

SWARTHMORE, PA— Combining their ecological knowledge with the provisions of the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Forest Management Act into a final project for an ecology class, these college students have been blocked by management policies that they say endangered the ecosystem of the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia.

Brendan Kelly, a senior in political science, B. J. Chisholm, a junior, and David Tecklin, a senior in biological anthropology, fought for and won, two out-of-court preliminary injunctions. Their group, Eastern Forests and Mountains Conservation Project has grown from 3 to 20.

Niger: Reversing the Toxic Flow

From Frontlines, as it appeared in Development Forum.

NIGER— A unique consortium involving the United States, Germany and companies of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group is helping the West African nation of Niger dispose of all its known stocks of dieldrin, a persistent and highly toxic pesticide.

Over a two-week period last May, nearly 20,000 gallons of dieldrin were collected in 200-gallon barrels in Niger, transferred to "isotanks" and transported to the Togolese port of Lomé. From there, the dieldrin was shipped to the Netherlands, together with the barrels, now cleaned, for destruction in a state-of-the-art high-temperature incinerator.

Niger was interested in having the dieldrin removed because, while the pesticide itself is stable, the containers are subject to corrosion, and some have begun to leak. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the German development assistance agency (GTZ), Shell Nederland Chemie, several Dutch government agencies and the govern-

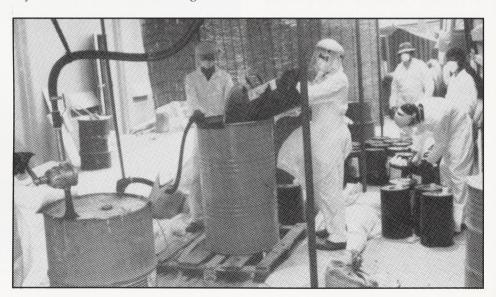
ment of Niger collaborated on the clean-up.

Once the pesticide of choice in combatting locust infestations in Africa and Asia, dieldrin is no longer supported by international assistance organizations.

Dieldrin, formerly manufactured by Shell Nederland Chemie, was supplied for locust control in Africa by various international agencies over the last 30 years. Shell stopped its manufacture in 1987, and the plant is being dismantled. The cost of the removal, estimated at \$350,000 was funded jointly by USAID and GTZ.

The stocks of dieldrin are being shipped to the Nederlands because there are no suitable alternative chemical disposal facilities in Africa.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), there are old or unwanted stocks of dieldrin in some 21 countries, largely in the locust belt in Africa north of the equator, but also as far east as Pakistan and India.





A young boy passes in front of a burning rainforest in the Amazon region outside of Porto Velho, Brazil.

The fires are set to clear away brush for pastures and crops.

12 Rules for Better Environmental Reporting The Dirty Dozen

By Steven S. Ross

Assistant professor of journalism at Columbia University, and past president of New Jersey Environmental Lobby.

NEW YORK— Medical waste was washing ashore a few years ago on New Jersey beaches. When a few vacationers got cut by needles, more than a few reporters got interested.

One of them, a former student of mine, called to ask for a comment. I asked if he wanted me to comment as a journalist who had covered the story for national publications, or as an environmental activist. After he stopped laughing, he asked for both versions.

"Speaking as president of New Jersey Environmental Lobby," I said, "I am shocked that after so much money has been spent cleaning up the New Jersey shore, residents and tourists must still tolerate waste there."

"And what's the inside story as a journalist?"

"Look, the New Jersey shore is cleaner than at any time in this century. Of course, residents have legitimate concerns and expectations that it should be even cleaner. But the needles found so far appear to be insulin syringes used by diabetics."

Both quotes ended up in print. Why not? Both were accurate and fair.

This exchange underlines the challenges faced by journalists who try to cover environmental issues. Add unfamiliar locales, unfamiliar political and legal systems, complex science, and higher economic stakes, and it is hardly a surprise that controversy dogs so many environmental stories. You need some rules to keep from losing your way.

Rule 1

Follow the money. Environmen-

tal fights are really battles over money. People want to cut down forests, fill in wetlands, or dig minerals out of the ground because they perceive such actions to be profitable—at least to themselves. Governments, in particular, tend to undervalue their resources. This gives people who want to exploit those resources a potentially larger-thannormal profit. The profit, not the chance to destroy a forest or a view, is the real turn-on.

The snail darter story was not about an endangered species. It was about a project so stupid that walking away from a \$90 million investment was economically better than spending the last \$20 million to finish the dam. We built the dam anyway.

Rule 2

Reputation counts. Governments were willing to take the threat of CFCs to the ozone layer seriously because the original research had been done in the late 70s by careful quiet scientists at a first-rate institution, MIT. Governments paid for more research, and quickly defined the problem.

Rule 3

Imperfect information can be acceptable. Judging when people have enough information to justify action is tricky, however, and must be done case-by-case. Most people outside the halls of American power, for instance, are ready to move on global climate change by resorting to massive conservation efforts. Must we? The facts are not all that solid. Problem is, if we are wrong, and continue to be wasteful, we may cause vast dislocations.

Rule 4

Beware ethnocentricity. The biggest thing separating American scientists from those in the developing world is access to money for super-toys. Scientists from developing countries tend to be more interdisciplinary, too—a handy trait when it comes to environmental

matters. But they are not particularly good at talking to the press. You'll have to spend more time smelling out stories. Literally. I once spent a day crawling around cesspools in Jamaica. I also stumbled into a presentation by a Jamaican civil engineer on ways to clean up much of Kingston Harbor without spending government money. Yet I would never have guessed the thrust of the presentation from the advertised title of his paper on the topic.

Rule 5

Every story is different—even parts of the same story are different. Take the controversy over the spotted owl in old-growth forests. Do we save loggers' jobs or do we save the owl and set a good policy example for use of forest resources overseas? But maybe a little logging near one community might be the best

economic value and not do significant environmental damage. Another town, just a few miles up the road, might see a promising tourist industry snuffed out by clearcutting.

If you insist on pontificating, you may never tell readers useful details upon which to base decisions.

Rule 6

Development is not necessarily evil. We all have to use some of the earth's bounty to survive, and even to have fun. The key questions to ask revolve around alternatives. Can we get the same benefits with less environmental impact? Or more benefits per resource used?

Rule 7

The coronations are after-thefact. The major decisions that will be endorsed at the Rio Earth Summit, for instance, are being made before-

It's Time for

Advocacy Journalism

By Barbara Y. E. Pyle

Vice President, Environmental Policy, Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.

UNITED NATIONS— I was once asked at a conference on media and the environment, "Does the media have a responsibility to report environmental issues?" My immediate response was, "No, it's not a responsibility, it's more like a moral imperative! If you saw a blind man walking off a cliff. Would you have any moral obligation to do anything?"

I made these remarks three years ago. I now believe that it's our own species stumbling toward the precipice, and we are not about to fall off, but to be pushed. And guess who's pushing? -- the negative policies of governments, and our government in particular, at the many international environmental treaty negotiating sessions over the past decade. These policies are called by many "footdragging" and by some, "obstructionist." And who's the unknowing accomplice? By our very silence, the vast majority of the media.

Now don't get me wrong. I'm not suggesting complicity or inten-

tion here. But people all over the world are mystified by the paucity of coverage of environmental issues in the United States.

Working for a television station and specializing in this area for over a decade, I'm not at all mystified. Covering global environmental problems on television is not easy. How do you show the extinction of species caused by climate change, or ice caps slowly melting, causing sea levels to rise? Covering international negotiations on environmental treaties is truly complicated. Translating the complexities of the negotiations of the "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development," the "Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Climate Change," and the "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" to a television audience requires an extreme amount of patience, tenacity, a lot of work and a good bit of scientific knowledge. But television newsrooms are known for tight deadlines and tight budgets. More to the point, there is nothing very telegenic about a huge hall of delegates arguing about words and

Yet right now governments are negotiating agreements that will affect us for generations to come. And if they, and especially the United States, don't start to work together, the result could literally be earth shattering. Political leaders all over the world realize that international

cooperative action is essential to solve many of the environmental problems that we face. But the Bush Administration appears to be deaf to the widespread call for serious global cooperation.

The perception that exists among many of the delegations at the Earth Summit planning meetings is that the United States blocks creative ideas and, as one delegate said to me, "has stifled constructive proposals from even being presented."

Whatever happens at the Earth Summit, countries are now at least talking about their beefs with each other. The "D" in the Earth Summit acronym UNCED is for development. It is only a small hint of what is really being debated in the planning meetings. If it were only called the "G7-G77 World Economic Summit" no one would think twice about full media coverage of such a summit. Heard in the U.N. delegates' lounge: "The Pandora's Box of North-South relations is open," "the genie is out of the bottle," "the train has left the station." A friend from India jokingly calls the U.S. position a "mineset—what's mine is mine and what's yours is up for grabs.'

If the Earth Summit is to succeed, it is up to all of us to do our part. As Maurice Strong so aptly put it: "In the final analysis, the response of the world leaders at the Earth Summit will depend largely on the political will of their own people. This, in turn, will rest on their level

hand at UN preparatory meetings and should produce more stories than Rio.

Rule 8

Be precise. There are many forms of asbestos, for instance, and not all of them present dangers that are significantly higher than other risks we take voluntarily every day. Make sure you know which varieties of dangerous substances you are talking about. Make sure the reader knows, with a line or two of expla-

Rule 9

Beware organizations setting agendas. It is easy to sit back and base your reporting on handouts from General Motors, General Electric, or "general" environmentalists. But the story you find on your own may be better.

Rule 10

Things aren't always what they seem. I wrote some nasty stories on the Army Corps of Engineers giving the green light to the Westway highway project in Manhattan, despite its possible damage to striped bass populations (the only legal way to stop the project) and despite the highway's \$8000 per inch cost. Ultimately, the highway was such a bad idea that it was never built. But only recently did I discover that the Corps of Engineers chief in Manhattan had been against the highway's design because of its high cost and low utility.

Rule 11

Organizations change. Dow Chemical, its production of the key ingredient for napalm aside, was an environmental leader in the early 70s, for instance. Dow fell off the wagon for a decade, but is now getting far less confrontational. Of course, the recent circumstance of Dow Corning, partially owned by Dow, may change that.

Rule 12

People like to hear and read about people. Write about how the lives of subsistence-fishing people will be changed if a wetland is filled in, destroying a source of nutrients for the fish, rather than writing about the fish themselves (or the wetland).

Oh, yes. One more thing. The facts can change. Long after I was interviewed about New Jersey beaches, a disposal firm was convicted of dumping New York City medical waste into the waters off the Jersey shore. More than diabetics' needles were involved. I should have known. 🗸

of awareness and understanding of the decisions to be taken." At this writing, there is very little awareness and understanding of "the decisions to br taken" and therefore almost "no political will." Democra-cy is based on an informed constituency. If we don't inform, who will? And if we don't do it now, when? The opportunity that the Earth Summit provides to create a clean and healthy planet could be lost. Without the full participation of the most powerful country in the world, the Summit could go down in history as the world's most tragic lost opportunity.

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Climate Change reconvenes for its final meeting from April 30 to May 8 at the U.N. in New York and the final Biodiversity Treaty negotiations begin on May 11

in Nairobi. The Summit itself is the following month. By then, the decisions will have been made. As one delegate said to me, "How on earth can we make it to the Summit, if we can't even get out of the base camp?"

Chief Ören Lyons, Faithkeeper of the Onondaga Nation, said last year, "Brazil gives us a shot. If we fail and miss it, it's our own fault."

up where we are going." By our powers combined, we can make a better world. So let us serve the planet well. And get on with it.

The media is the most powerful tool in the world. We must act now. <



HARMFUL EMISSIONS





PARIS— From his office at the edge of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, Bill D. Long sees a green vista of treetop foliage. But as head of the Environmental Directorate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), he sees much farther than the park; his view encompasses almost the entire world.

The OECD, successor to the agency that administered the Marshall Plan 40 years ago, coordinates trade, economic and environmental policies of the world's 24 most industrialized countries. Among them are the United States, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Canada and Italy.

A former U.S. State Department official and subsequently head of EPA's international activities, Long's job is "to try to identify emerging (environmental) problems of common interest to our member countries and then carry out policy analysis to give them some options." For this, he relies on a staff of 70 and a ceaseless flow of reports and information from members.

One of the main trends is the increasing willingness of governments to use economic instruments to manage the environment. Seen by many as much more effective than regulation, this approach employs charges and taxes to influence behavior, both of the consumer and of industry. An example is the deposit on beverage containers in parts of the United States to promote recycling. In Italy, the government charges 10-cents each for plastic bags used to carry groceries.

However, an OECD study of 14 countries covering 1250 different examples of this approach shows that many of these taxes and charges are not effective, Long reports. "Many of them were O.K. for raising revenues, but in very few instances did they change behavior or drive technology."

Another trend: Governments are setting longer-term performance targets by regulation and then permitting economic instruments to find the most cost-effective pathways to achieve those targets.

What Long also sees among the OECD countries is a growing interest in regulatory reform, especially in the United States, in part because

the approach to environmental management is changing. At its origins, regulation was aimed at discrete media control such as air and water. But now, it is apparent that a crossmedia approach is required because one form of pollution can move over to another medium. Consequently, the concept of cradle-to-grave management is gaining adherents.

The OECD is trying to promote this concept, but Long concedes that "most agencies are still structured in the traditional ways."

How does Long see the environmental future of industry? Is a "green" company going to succeed in the marketplace?

Long's response, reflecting his seven years in the State Department, was indeed diplomatic. Yes, he says, in regard to the OECD countries, there's the public's perception that its voice in the marketplace will be heard. Some industries will step forward and provide environmentally friendly products. And in a competitive society, citizens will be asking, "If those industries can do it here, why can't other sectors do it with other products?

"I think industry will be driven by consumer demand," he added. "And with the consumer desire for more environmentally friendly products, industry is going to have to respond or be left behind."

These views from the OECD only confirm that environmental management is in transition, moving away from regulation, compliance and penalties toward more flexible management, longer-range performance goals and proactive postures by industry.

The changes are gathering momentum. The Final Declaration of the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management, which in effect is a code of conduct supporting sustainable development, and the U.N. Earth Summit are expected to accelerate the process. But the challenge for industry as well as government is to manage change wisely and well. 🗸



Who says you can't take it with you?

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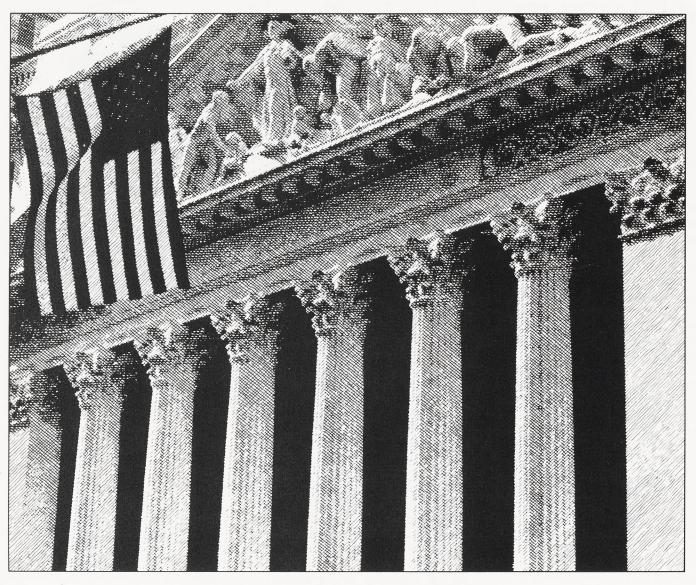
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At Time When More Countries Are Said To Enjoy Press Freedom,

Assaults On Press Increase

By Norman A. Schorr,

Chairman, OPC Freedom of the Press Committee

NEW YORK— In terms of press freedom, 1991 was a year of contradiction. In several countries, the press was decontrolled officially. Yet, throughout the world, reported violence against journalists increased by about 20 percent over 1990.

"Killing fields" for journalists existed in 19 countries, with 66 newspeople killed or missing and feared dead. Included were the 7 who were killed in the Gulf War. The death list was 50 percent more than the 43 who lost their lives the previous year.

Heading the list of countries in which this final censorship took place was Yugoslavia where the noholds barred interethnic fighting took the lives of 21 journalists. Some were caught in the crossfire and others were targeted by one of the latterday warlords who didn't like what was being reported. Other countries where journalists were murderedincluded: Colombia (10), Peru (6), India (5), Iraq (4), Aze rbaijan (3), Haiti (3), Latvia (2), Mexico (2), Guatemala (1), Brazil (1), Paraguay (1), United States (1), Ethiopia (1), Pakistan (1), Israel (1), Russia (1), Thailand (1) and Philippines (1).

Along with this bad news, there were glimmers of hope. Freedom House reported that free news media existed in 67 countries, 42 percent of all countries--compared to 39 percent a year ago. In 1991, 30 percent of all countries were partly free, and 46 or 28 percent not free. The Freedom House criteria for these judgments were actual independence of the press from government influence and the diversity of information flow.

Adjusting to this long-awaited press freedom in many of the newly independent countries has been a challenge for journalists reared on government control of the media. H. L. Stevenson, OPC president, who returned recently from an International Media Fund mission to the Baltic countries, described the situation this way: "Just imagine, hundreds of journalists given their freedom, yet unsure how to use it, with an eye over their

shoulders to the politicians now in power who would rather muzzle them." So, there is hope, although the outlook is uncertain.

In 1991, the level of violence directed against the press was unprecedented. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, there were 1,264 documented violations of press freedom. More than 320 journalists were arrested, 156 attacked physically and 65 charged with crimes.

Freedom House reported that 20 journalists were kidnapped or disappeared, 36 were wounded, and 5 received death threats. One hundred and fifty-one were attacked through the courts and 42 were expelled. Eighty-six publications and radio stations were banned, 17 media facilities were bombed, and 28 were occupied by government forces.

The OPC has joined other press organizations in public protests against the violence affecting many of these journalist victims. For many years, appeals were made on behalf of Terry Anderson, and his recent release is intensely gratifying.

In the Gulf War, censorship by many of the Western allies combined with the rigidly controlled press in the Middle Eastern countries severely restricted the free flow of news for 40 days. Unfortunately, the U.S. Defense Department has seen little reason to alter the pattern of restrictions. Fortunately, there were few Allied casualties, so the demand for more information never emerged—except among journalists.

Despite the sweep of democracy through the Americas, according to the Inter American Press Association (IAPA), "there is vivid fresh evidence that freedom of expression remains seriously at risk." In addition to 22 journalists being murdered, several editors, members of newspaper publishing families, were kidnapped probably at the hands of drug traffickers, paramilitary groups, or terrorists who are targeting operations of a free press. IAPA points out that even though some of the new democratical-

ly elected governments give lip service to a free press, they "are failing to take actions to support their commitments."

A Charter for a Free Press, comprising principles accepted by journalists from 34 countries, was proposed for endorsement by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The OPC joined the World Press Freedom Committee and other groups in supporting this 10-clause document. The Charter's spirit is captured in its very first sentence: "A free press means a free people."

Terry Anderson was free at year's end, but at least 107 journalists in 25 countries were not. Their names, on a list, prepared by the Committee To Protect Journalists, included those who were imprisoned, kidnapped, held hostage or missing but believed alive. China, with 29 prisoners, Kuwait with 11, Vietnam with 10 and Syria with 9 prisoners head this list.

What follows is not considered complete, because it is virtually impossible to obtain reliable information from many countries that are closed societies.

Here are the names of journalists in prison or missing as of February 1992:

BURUNDI

RENOVAT NDIKUMANA — Journalist with government-controlled Agence Burundaise de Presse (APB), arrested in November 1991 by army soldiers at his home in Bujumbura. He is feared dead.

CHINA

BAO ZUNXIN — Former magazine editor and researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, arrested in June 1989 following his involvement in the publication of *News Flash* during martial rule in Beijing. He has been sentenced to five years in prison and two years' loss of political rights.

CHEN YANBIN — Producer of unofficial magazine, *Iron Currents*. He was arrested in late 1990, charged with counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement, and sentenced to 15 years in prison and four years' loss of political rights

Chen Erjin — Contributor to unofficial journal April Fifth Forum. He was arrested in April 1991 and sentenced in March 1982 to 10 years in prison for "counterrevolutionary" activities.

CHEN ZIMING — Publisher of Economics Weekly, sentenced to 13 years in jail on February 12, 1991. He and editor Wang Juntao were arrested in October 1989, and labeled the "black hands" behind the Tiananmen Square demonstrations.

FAN JIANPING — Editor at Beijing Daily arrested sometime after June

4, 1989.

FENG GANG — Guizhou radio announcer, arrested for providing information about demonstrations in his province to Voice of America. He was sentenced to 9-10 years in jail. Rumors of his release have been impossible to confirm.

Fu Shenqi — Publisher of an underground journal and Democracy Wall activist, arrested May 24, 1991.

HE JIADONG — Publisher of *Economics Weekly*, arrested after June 4, 1989.

JI KUNXING — Publisher of underground magazine, *Pioneers*, he was arrested in late 1989.

JIN NAIYI — Staffer at *Beijing Daily*, arrested after June 4, 1989.

LI JIAN — Journalist with *Literature and Arts News*, arrested in July 1989.

Liu DE — Editorial board member of the Sichuan Province literary magazine *Jianna Literature and Arts Journal*, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in February 1987 for "vilifying the socialist system."

QI LIN — Editor at *Beijing Daily*, arrested July 7, 1991 at his home. He reportedly went on trial on January 30, 1992 on charges of leaking state secrets. He has been held incommunicado since his arrest.

REN WANDLING — Founder of the underground publication *China Human Rights League*, arrested June 9, 1989 and sentenced January 26, 1991 to serve seven years in prison and three years' subsequent loss of political rights.

SHANG JINGZHONG — Publisher of underground magazine *Pioneers*, arrested in Kunming in late 1989, charged with forming a counterrevolutionary group.

SHI BINHAI — On staff at *Law Monthly*, he was arrested sometime after June 4, 1989.

SHI YING — Publisher of underground magazine *Pioneers*, arrested in Kunming in late 1989 and charged with forming a counterrevolutionary group.

TSETEN NORGYE — Tibetan writer arrested in Lhasa in April 1989, sentenced in February 1991 to four years, reportedly for distribution of counterrevolutionary materials.

WANG JUNTAO — Editor of Economics Weekly, charged with "conspiring to subvert the government" and "carrying out counterrevolutionary propaganda," he was sentenced to 13 years in prison on February 12, 1991.

WANG XIZHE — A contributor to

April Fifth Forum, arrested in April 1981, sentenced in May 1982 to 14 years in prison on charges of making counterrevolutionary propaganda.

WEI JINGSHENG — Editor of Explorations, arrested in March 1979 and sentenced to 15 years in prison. There are reports that years of solitary confinement have severely damaged his physical and mental health.

Wu XUECAN — Editor of *People's Daily* overseas edition, arrested in December 1989, for producing a special edition that supported Zhao Ziyang, the party leader later ousted for being soft on student demonstrations. Wu's trial began on December 28, 1991. On February 25, 1992, he was sentenced to four years in prison.

Xu ShuiLiang — Contributor to several Democracy Wall journals, arrested in July 1981, sentenced to

15 years in prison.

XU WENLI — Co-founder of April Fifth Forum, arrested in October 1981, sentenced in June 1982 to 15 years in prison. In 1985, an account he wrote of his imprisonment was smuggled out of China and published in the West. Thereafter he was treated more severely by his captors.

YANG HONG — Reporter for China Youth News, arrested on June 13, 1989 in Kunming.

Yu Anmin — Publisher of underground magazine *Pioneers*, arrested in Kunming in late 1989 and

charged with forming a counterrevolutionary group.

Yu ZHONGMIN — Journalist with Law Monthly, arrested some time after June 4, 1989.

ZHANG YAFEI — Editor of unofficial magazine *Iron Currents* about the 1989 crackdown at Tiananmen Square. Arrested in September 1990, sentenced in March 1991 to 11 years in prison and two years deprivation of political rights.

ZHU JIANBIN — Co-founder of Sound of the Bell, arrested in April 1981 after meeting with other activists to form the All-China Association of the Democratic Press. It is not known if he was charged or tried.

tried.

CUBA

YNDAMIRO RESTANO — Reporter with Radio Rebelde, fired for talking to a foreign journalist in 1985. He was arrested in Havana on December 20, 1991. He was detained briefly during the previous June, when police confiscated the first issue of *La Opinion*, publication of the Harmony Movement, which he headed.

GHANA

GEOGE NAYKENE — Editor of *Christian Chronicle*, arrested at home on November 12, 1991



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apparently because a letter published in the paper was considered to have "tarnished the reputation of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council."

HAITI

PAUL JEAN MARIO — Correspondent for Radio Antilles Internationale in Petit Goave, arrested in November 1991 and charged with setting fire to a police precinct and a courthouse, and illegally possessing firearms. He was severely beaten.

INDIA

SHAHABUDDIN GORI — Freelance journalist arrested March 26, 1991, held under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA). There are reports he has been tortured while in detention.

SUBRAMANIAM SIVANAYAGAM — Editor of *Tamil Nation*, arrested at home in Madras, Tamil Nadu, on July 18, 1991 and held under the National Security Act, which permits detention up to one year without trial.

INDONESIA

ARSWENDO ATMOWILOTO — Editor of *Monitor*, sentenced in 1990 to five years in jail on charges of insulting Islam by publishing the results of a readers' opinion poll in

which the Prophet placed 11th in a ranking of admired figures.

IRAN

MARIAM FEROUZ — Former editor-in-chief of the women's magazine *Jahan-e-Zanan*, has reportedly been held and tortured without charge or trial since the early 80's.

MALEKEH MOHAMMEDI — Former editor of journals including *Donia Mardon* and *Nameh Mardom*, arrested in 1983. Some reports indicate that she was released briefly in 1990, then rearrested.

IRAQ

AZIZ AL-SYED JASIM — Editor of Al-Ghad, taken into custody at a secret police station in Baghdad on April 18, 1991, he has not been heard from since. Government officials deny he is under arrest. He was interrogated by secret police after refusing to write for the government.

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

MARWAN HASSAN AFFANA — Correspondent for Al-Quds newspaper, arrested at home in Gaza on January 2, 1992. The same day he was issued an expulsion order, which is pending at the High Court of Justice. Israel claims that Affana is a key activist in the PLO, but he has not been charged.

IHAB MUHAMMAD ALI AL-ASHKAR

— Reporter for Worldwide Televi-

sion News, arrested on January 2, 1992, the same day he received a deportation notice, now under appeal. The Israeli government alleges that he is a Fatah activist, but he has not been charged.

ABIE NATHAN — Owner and director of the Voice of Peace radio station, arrested and tried in 1990 for meeting with PLO chairman Yassir Arafat in violation of Israeli law. On October 6, 1991, he received a sentence of 18 months in prison. He was released in March, 1992

Mousa Qous — Reporter with Al-Fajr English weekly, arrested on October 21, 1991, sentenced to four years imprisonment for membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

HASSAN ABDALLAH SHA'ABAN — Owner of the Al-Quds Press Agency in Ramallah and member of the Arab Journalists Association, placed in administrative detention in July 1991. Later he was issued a deportation order without formal charge. His case is pending an appeal.

IVORY COAST

IGNACE DASSOHIRI, DE LIJES, EMMANUEL KORE — Three journalists working for the newspaper *The Young Democrat* were sentenced on February 21, 1991 to 18 months in prison and fined the equivalent of \$2,800. They were charged with

"insulting the head of state" in the paper and "appealing to the army to revolt."

KUWAIT

FAWWAZ MUHAMMAD AL-AWADI BESSISO, IBTISAM BERTO SULAIMAN AL DAKHIL, USAMAH SUHAIL ABDALLAH HUSSEIN, ABD AL-RAHMAN MUHAMMAD ASAD AL-HUSSEINI, AHMAD ABD MUSTAFA — Five journalists given life sentences (commuted from death) for working with the Iraqi occupation newspaper.

WAFA WASFI AHMAD, BELQISS HAFEZ FADHEL, ZEKARAYAT MAHMOUD HARB, WALID HASSAN MUHAMMAD KARAKA, RAHIM MUHAMMAD NAJEM, GHAZI MAHMOUD AL-SAYYED — JOUrnalists sentenced to 10 years in prison with hard labor for helping to publish the Iraqi occupation paper. Four other non-journalist staffers received the same sentence.

LEBANON

KAZEM AKHAVAN — Photographer for the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, kidnapped at a militia checkpoint south of Tripoli in 1982. Reports that he was killed shortly after have never been confirmed.

ALEC COLLETT — British journalist on assignment for a UN agency, kidnapped in March 1985 in a Beruit suburb. According to unconfirmed reports, he has been killed.

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LIBYA

ABDALLAH ALI AL-SANUSSI AL-DARRAT — Journalist and writer from Benghazi, was arrested in 1974 or 1975 and has been held without trial.

MALDIVES

MOHAMMED SHAFEEQ — Editor of the independent paper Sangu, banned in June 1990, was arrested in November 1990 on charges of bombing a public park. He was sentenced to 11 years in prison. Reports indicate that he has been tortured.

MOHAMMED NASHEED — Editorial assistant at Sangu, an independent paper banned in June 1990, was placed under six-month house arrest in August 1990. In November 1990, he was imprisoned for writing articles critical of the government and for withholding information on an alleged terrorist act committed by Sangu editor Mohammed Shafeeq.

ALI WAHEED — Cameraman for Maldive Television and contributor to the independent paper *Hukuru*, banned in June 1990, sentenced to four years in jail for withholding information on an alleged terrorist act committed by *Sangu* editor Mohammed Shafeeg.

NAUSHAD WAHEED — Journalist with the independent paper *Hukuru* (banned in June 1990) and brother of

Ali Waheed, was sentenced in December 1991 to four years in jail on charges of withholding information on the alleged Shafeeq terrorist act.

MAURITANIA

MAMADOU MIKA — Journalist with the official Agence Mauritanienne de Presse, detained without charge since November 1989. There is reason to believe he has been tortured.

MYANMAR (formerly BURMA)

SEIN HLAING — Publisher of What's Happening, a satirical news magazine, arrested in September 1990, sentenced to seven years in prison.

Myo Myint Nyein — Contributor to What's Happening, arrested in September 1990 and sentenced to 7 years in prison.

U Maung Maung Lay Nowe — Writer, arrested in September 1990 for distribution of publications deemed embarrassing to the government.

NYAN PAW — Journalist for What's Happening, arrested in September 1990, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Win TIN — Former editor of two daily newspapers and officer of Burma's Writer's Association, arrested on July 4, 1989 and sentenced to three years hard labor.

NAY Min — BBC correspondent and lawyer, arrested in 1988 and sentenced in 1989 to 14 years' hard labor.

PERU

JANET TALAVERA — Acting Director of the paper *El Diario*, arrested on June 14, 1989, and charged with support of terrorism in an article about a June 1989 armed attack on then-President Alan Garcia's bodyguards. She was sentenced to five years in prison.

RWANDA

JEAN PIERRE MUGABE — Editorin-chief of the Kigali-based independent magazine, *The Peoples' Tribune*, arrested January 4, 1992, and sentenced February 12, 1992, to four years in prison. The charge? Insulting the head of state in a cartoon published in the magazine's January 1992 issue.

SRI LANKA

KUMARAGURU KUGAMOORTHY — Program producer for the Tamil Service of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Company, abducted on September 6, 1990 in Colombo.

SUDAN

ABU BAKR AL-AHMIN — Editor of the communist daily *Al-Maidan*, arrested in November 1990, and reportedly held in "ghost houses," clandestine detention centers where prisoners are routinely tortured.

MUHAMMAD AL-FAITH AL-MARDI
— Journalist with Al-Sahah al
Tijariya and editor at the Al-Hadaf
daily, arrested in May 1990 and
sentenced in August 1990 to 14

years in prison. Charges? "Illegal possession of a mimeograph machine, distribution of illegal literature and waging war on the state."

OSMAN KHIDIR MUHAMMAD OSMAN ABU SHAMMA — Editor at *Al-Ayam*, arrested in September 1991, reportedly held in "ghost houses," where he has been tortured.

SYRIA

ANWAR BADER — Reporter for Syrian radio and television, arrested in December 1986 and detained at the Military Interrogation Branch.

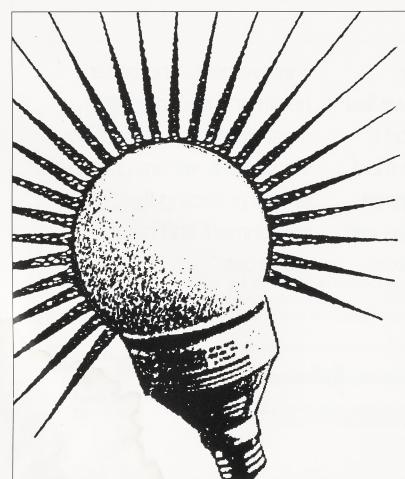
RIDA HADDAD — Editorial writer for the daily *Tisihrin*, arrested in October 1980 and is being held without charge or trial.

MARWAM HAMAWI — A former director of the Syrian News Agency (SANA), arrested in 1975. He has been held in al-Mezze Prison without charge or trial.

SAMIR AL-HASSAN — Journalist with Al Qu'ida and an editor of Fatah al-Intifada was arrested in 1982.

MUHAMMAD KUTAYLA — Palestinian journalist with Al-Qa'ida, arrested in March 1986 and continues to be held without charge or trial.

IZZAT AL-MAHMOUD — A Syrian journalist working in Beirut, he was turned over to the Syrian government by Lebanese authorities in 1982.



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JAMAL RABI' — Journalist with *Al-Qa'ida*, arrested in 1986.

ALI AL-RIFA'I — Palestinian journalist with *Al-Qa'ida* and some Fatah periodicals, arrested in April 1986.

MAZIN AL-TU'MARI — Journalist, and known member of the Palestine Liberation Front Provisional Command, arrested in March 1986 and detained without charge or trial.

TUNISIA

HAMADI JEBALI — Editor of *Al-Fajr*, the weekly Islamic al-Nahdha Party newspaper, sentenced to one year in prison by the Tunis Military Court in January 1991 for "defaming a judicial institution." He is being held in the Prison du 9 Avril in Tunis. The CPJ was unable to confirm his release in late February 1992.

SAHNOUN JAOUHARI, SADOQ SGHAIRI — Contributors to Al-Fajr newspaper were detained in March 1991 and charged with "association with an unrecognized organization." They are being held without trial and there is concern that both have been tortured.

OMAR S'HABOU — Director of *Le Maghreb* newspaper, sentenced to 10 months in prison on May 11, 1992 for "spreading false news," and defaming a public official.

ABDELLAH ZOUARI — Contributor

to *Al-Fajr*, detained in February 1991 and charged with "association with an unrecognized organization." At year's end, he remained in detention, without having been tried.

UGANDA

LIEUTENANT MATTHEW AKUTATOO — An army lieutenant who is a reporter for *Tarehe Sita*, a weekly of the National Resistance Army (NRA), charged with divulging information meant for internal NRA consumption. At year's end, he remained in detention in a military barracks.

VIETNAM

DOAN QUOC SY — Contributor to the literary magazine *Sang Tao*, was detained from 1976 to 1980 and re-arrested in May 1984. He was tried and sentenced to nine years in jail in April 1988, apparently in connection with alleged efforts to send material abroad.

DOAN VIET HOAT — Former assistant rector at Van Hahn University, and contributor to literary magazine Sang Tao, arrested in November 1990 in connection with alleged membership in an underground group that attempted to distribute news abroad.

LE VAN TIEN — Former editor of the daily newspaper *Liberty*, arrested in December 1990 in connection with his alleged membership in an underground group that attempted to distribute news for publication abroad.

TRAN DUY HINH — A journalist and author, Tran has been in reeducation camps since the fall of Saigon in 1975.

CHAU SON, HO NAM — Journalists before 1975, arrested in late 1990 in connection with Le Van Tien's group, attempting to distribute news for publication abroad.

Nguyen Dan Que — Distributor of political handbills and sender of documents abroad, sentenced to 20 years in prison in November 1991 on charges of compiling and distributing subversive literature.

LE KHIEM — Journalist for *Dan Chu Moi* and *Tin Song*, arrested in 1975 and still believed to be in a reeducation camp.

THAI NHU SIEU — Former newspaper editor, arrested in 1978 and sentenced in June 1984 to 20 years' imprisonment.

TRAN NHON Co — Radio reporter until 1975, and then a newspaper sports writer and photographer, arrested in 1977 and held since without charge or trial.

WESTERN SAHARA

EMBARCA BINT TALEB WULD HUSSEIN — Announcer at Radio Sahara, abducted from her home in September 1979. It is unclear who is holding her. However, Amnesty International reports that plaincothes police came to search her house shortly

before she was taken. Her status is unknown

YUGOSLAVIA

MUSTAFE LECAJ — Sportswriter for the Albanian-language paper *Bujku*, was sentenced to 60 days in prison in Kosovo on December 19, 1991 for writing an article about the football league of the Republic of Kosovo. As of years' end, he was still in jail.

SÍNISA GLAVASEVIC and BRANIMIR POLOVINA — A radio correspondent and radio technician who reported from the besieged city of Vukovar in Croatia, for more than 86 days, abducted by Federal Army troops from a convoy bearing wounded civilians on November 20. They have not been seen since.

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Saving the Planet Is Not a Spectator Sport

By Lester R. Brown
President, Worldwatch Institute

WASHINGTON, D.C.— This may be an appropriate time for media organizations to systematically reassess the resources devoted to coverage of major fields such as politics, the economy, and the environment.

If environmental trends are indeed shaping our future, perhaps newspapers should have a daily environment section just as they have a daily business section. Perhaps there should be at least as many environmental columnists on the editorial page as there are political ones. And perhaps television news programs should have a daily environment report as well as a business one. Within the environmental section of the paper, a reporter could be assigned to cover species extinctions and their consequences in the same way that an economic reporter often specializes in corporate bankruptcy proceedings.

Launching an Environmental Revolution

Building an environmentally sustainable future depends on restructuring the global economy, major shifts in human reproductive behavior, and dramatic changes in values and lifestyles. Doing all this quickly adds up to a revolution, one defined by the need to restore and preserve the earth's environmental systems. If this Environmental Revolution succeeds, it will rank with the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions as one of the great economic and social transformations in human history.

At issue for the media, and society at large, is how to accelerate change on a scale not previously seen except when mobilizing for war. The Environmental Revolution by definition depends on an extraordinary amount of social change, a compression of history—squeezing centuries of change into decades.

The issue is not our survival as a

species, but rather the survival of civilization as we know it. Individually and collectively we have to decide whether we are prepared to make the efforts needed to reverse the trends that are undermining the future of civilization. Unless more of society mobilizes in support of the Environmental Revolution, it will not succeed.

While public interest groups help generate the information that drives social change, it is the communications media that disseminates it. The difficulties for the media of covering such a complex set of issues are evident. There is a tendency, for example, to treat the environment like drugs, inflation, or other staples of daily journalism. But there are differences: With inflation, prices that go up today may come down tomorrow. But a species that disappears today will not reappear tomorrow.

Like society at large, newspaper editors sometimes have difficulty immediately grasping the importance of environmental issues, covering events and trends that are of limited consequence while ignoring some that matter. Within the media, there is a preoccupation with economic trends, partly because data are readily available to measure them, but it is environmental trends that are shaping our future.

American newspapers regularly report the dollar's changed value versus the yen over the past 24 hours. In effect this measures the shift in the relative strength of the U.S. and Japanese economies. But it doesn't have much to do with the health of the global economy and the human prospect. What about the 100 or more plant and animal species that were condemned to extinction yesterday, reducing the diversity of life on earth and with consequences that few can fully comprehend?

We know from this morning's paper that the price of a barrel of oil went up 19 cents on the futures mar-

ket yesterday. But what about the 56 million tons of carbon dioxide that were spewed into the planet's atmosphere by burning fossil fuels during the same period? And what about the 66 million tons of topsoil lost from the world's croplands yesterday—soil that will take centuries to replace?

Newspapers and magazines closely follow minor shifts in the political composition of electorates, but pay comparatively little attention to the changing chemical composition of the atmosphere. Political shifts may be dramatic, but they are transient. Alterations of the atmosphere, on the other hand, affect the habitability of the planet not only for ourselves, but for generations to

Forty years ago environmental issues only occasionally made it into the news simply because there was not much happening. But as the world economy has expanded fourfold since then, pushing demands on the earth's natural systems beyond their carrying capacity, the incidence of damage has increased disproportionately. Likewise, if adding 2.5 billion people to the world over 40 years has wreaked such havoc with the earth, what will be the effect of adding nearly 5 billion over the next six decades?

Our choice now is either to rally behind the Environmental Revolution or to continue on the current path, moving toward a world where famine expands beyond the capacity of international relief agencies, where cancer reaches epidemic proportions, and where the decline in living conditions now under way in some 40 countries continues to spread, dropping more and more of the world's poor below the survival level.

If the Environmental Revolution is to succeed, it will need the support of far more people than it now has. In addition to overcoming vested interests, it must also overcome



human inertia. Up until now the Environmental Revolution has been viewed by society much like a sporting event—one where thousands of people sit in the stands watching, while only a handful are on the playing field actively attempting to influence the outcome of the contest. Success in this case depends on erasing the imaginary sidelines that separate spectators from participants so we can all get involved. Saving the planet is not a spectator sport.

Excerpted with permission from *State of the World* 1992, published by Worldwatch Institute and W.W. Norton)

Signs of Hope

By Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba

United Nations Under Secretary General and Executive Director, UN Environment Programme

NAIROBI— If developing countries follow the developed world, using their obsolete technologies, with their economic and energy inefficiencies, and indulge in the same gluttonous consumption of energy and physical resources, then the destruction of our planet is assured.

While it is true that environmentally sound technologies are developing fast, virtually no environmental problem has been solved. Familiar issues like acid rain, atmospheric and water pollution, and toxic chemical production and waste all remain. They are compounded by planetary problems like global warming and climate change, deforestation, desertification and the mass extinction of plants and animals.

There are, however, grounds for optimism in the more efficient use of energy and natural resources, the reduction and reuse of waste, and the development of alternative and renewable energy technologies such as photovoltaics, wind and tidal power, and biomass. Manufactured products are designed more and more to allow component replacement, rather than disposal and replacement of the entire product.

But the key issue is the affordability of these new technologies to lower-income developing countries.



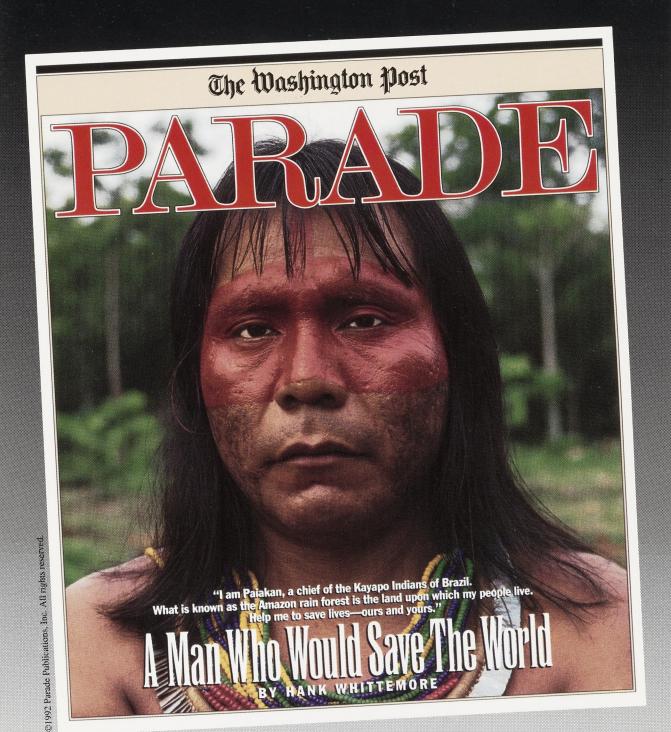
We cannot expect the prices of these technologies to decrease quickly enough to be affordable where they are needed most — in developing countries and Eastern Europe — or for the patents held over them to be easily relinquished. But environmental destruction does not wait for market balances. Technology transfer in the open market is too limited, too narrow and usually too late.

But there is hope that environmental problems will be recognized globally, and then avoided or minimized in developing countries. In particular, this optimism comes from the mechanisms established to protect the ozone layer under the Montreal Protocol. In London, in June 1990, the nations that are party to the

agreement agreed to establish a special fund to facilitate the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to developing countries. This fund will help meet the costs these countries incur in implementing the protocol provisions.

These costs include the supply of substitute technologies, patents, designs, and conversion and retraining costs. An interim fund to carry out these functions has already been established, and at the time of writing had funds of \$200 million.

It is this approach and commitment that will have to apply across all global environmental problems if the world is to avoid a repetition of the mistakes already perpetrated by the developed countries.



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The Business Charter for Sustainable Development

Background

There is widespread recognition today that environmental protection must be among the highest priorities of every business. To help business around the world improve its environmental performance, the International Chamber of Commerce established a task force of business representatives to create this Business Charter for Sustainable Development. It comprises sixteen principles for environmental management which, for business, is a vitally important aspect of sustainable development.

Sustainable development involves meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Business thus shares the view that there should be a common goal, not a conflict, between economic development and environmental protection, both now and for future generations.

Principles for Environmental Management

1. Corporate priority

To recognise environmental management as among the highest corporate priorities and as a key determinant to sustainable development; to establish policies, programmes and practices for conducting operations in an environmentally sound manner.

2. Integrated management

To integrate these policies, programmes and practices fully into each business as an essential element of management in all its functions.

3. Process of improvement

To continue to improve corporate policies, programmes and environmental performance, taking into account technical develoments, scientific understanding, consumer needs and community expectations, with legal regulations as a starting point; and to apply the same environmental criteria internationally.

4. Employee education

To educate, train and motivate employees to conduct their activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

5. Prior assessment

To assess environmental impacts before starting a new activity or project and before decommissioning a facility or leaving a site.

6. Products and services

To develop and provide products or services that have no undue environmental impact and are safe in their intended use, that are efficient in their consumption of energy and natural resources, and that can be recycled, reused, or disposed of safely.

7. Customer advice

To advise, and where relevant educate, customers, distributors and the public in the safe use, transportation, storage and disposal of products provided; and to apply similar considerations to the provision of services.

8. Facilities and operations

To develop, design and operate facilities and conduct activities taking into consideration the efficient use of energy and materials, the sustainable use of renewable resources, the minimisation of adverse environmental impact and waste generation, and the safe and responsible disposal of residual wastes.

9. Research

To conduct or support research on the environmental impacts of raw materials, products, processes, emissions and wastes associated with the enterprise and on the means of minimizing such adverse impacts.

10. Precautionary approach

To modify the manufacture, marketing or use of products or services or the conduct of actilities, consistent with scientific and technical understanding, to prevent serious or irreversible environmental degradation.

11. Contractors and suppliers

To promote the adoption of these principles by contractors acting on behalf of the enterprise, encouraging and, where appropriate, requiring improvements in their practices to make them consistent with those of the enterprise; and to encourage the wider adoption of these principles by suppliers.

12. Emergency preparedness

To develop and maintain, where significant hazards exist, emergency preparedness plans in conjunction with the emergency services, relevant authorities and the local community, recognizing potential transboundary impacts.

13. Transfer of technology

To contribute to the transfer of environmentally sound technology and management methods throughout the industrial and public sectors.

14. Contributing to the common effort

To contribute to the development of public policy and to business, governmental and intergovernmental programmes and educational initiatives that will enhance environmental awareness and protection.

15. Openness to concerns

To foster openness and dialogue with employees and the public, anticipating and responding to their concerns about the potential hazards and impacts of operations, products, wastes or services, including those of transboundary or global significance.

16. Compliance and reporting

To measure environmental performance; to conduct regular environmental audits and assessments of compliance with company requirements, legal requirements and these principles; and periodically to provide appropriate information to the Board of Directors, shareholders, employees, the authorities and the public.

AT&T is proud to be one of 66 American companies and business organizations who support the Charter.

